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WITH THE HOSTILES.

Father Jules Makes a Heroic Mission to the Bad Lands.

The Chiefs State Their Grievances Against the Government.

A Conference With General Brooke Agreed To.

The Camp Inaccessible to Military Except in Single File.

The Hostiles Interviewed

OMAHA, December 6 —The Bee has received the following from its special correspondent at Pine Ridge agency, S. D: As perilous a position as a man of God has undertaken for many years toward averting great bloodshed and loss of human life was completed to day, when good Father Jules, the Catholic priest whom General Brooke requested to go out and talk with the rampantly hostile Indians, returned to the agency.

After a severe trip the camp was reached about 11 a. m the next day and two hours later the chiefs met Father Jules in council. There were present Two Strike, the head chief, Turing Bear, Short Bull, Big Hawk, Crow Dog, Kicking Bear, Eagle Pipe, Big Turkey and Big Pipe. The pipe of peace was conspicuously absent.

Father Jules opened the council by asking the chiefs to state the particular cause of the grievance that had led them to assume so startling an attitude of war. Their replies were substantially as follows: "We object to the recent census returns made by Mr. Lee. His enumeration as he is now taking it will not give food sufficient for us to live on. We are to receive food according to that enumeration. We shall starve; we know we shall starve. If the great father chooses to lay the trap to cheat us, we will have one big eat before the starving time comes. After that we shall fight our last fight and the white man shall see more blood, more dead by us from our guns than ever before. Then we will go to the last hunting ground happy. If the white men do not mean to cheat us out of food the great father never would have sent soldiers. There is no need of soldiers if the great father intended to be fair with us. We know he intends cheating us by the way the census men is now putting down figures that lie, and by which we are to be fed. The great father has done another wrong. He put a new line, a new boundary line, between the Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies that makes many of us leaves our homes and gives them to others. The great father broke the old treaty when he did this. We can no longer believe the great father. He says to us: 'Children, you shall never be moved again unless you want to move.' And then [illegible] goes right away and moves us. We are done with promises, and now we make a promise that we will fight, and the great father will find that we will not break our promise. We will now be very plain with you, and tell you other things, something of which you already thought. It is this: We are not coming in now, and will not lay down our guns because we are afraid of the consequences. We have done wrong; we know it. If we stop now we will be punished. The great father will send many of us to his big iron house to stay many moons We will die. No, we will not go in and give up. We know the great father better than he knows us, or cares a cent."

After a long pause Crow Dog said they might come in if the soldiers would come in. The father said he then urged them to be peaceable. He explained that the soldiers would not harm the Indians, but came to protect the agency; that rations had been increased at the agency; that when they came General Brooke would telegraph to Washington and get permission for them to stay on the agency as they desired. So far as depredations were concerned, the father told them they had better stop committing them and they would be more easily forgiven. Finally he urged the chiefs that they all come back with him. To this some of the older ones made favorable answer, but the young ones, who were heavily in the majority, said no; but the old men finally agreed they would come on horseback to Father Jules' house, which is about four miles northwest of the agency, this morning and there meet General Brooke and tell him in person just what they had told Father Jules.

This brought on a renewal of bitter opposition from the majority, which came near ending in a row. Finally the young chiefs cooled off, and Two Strike, addressing Father Jules, said: "Hold your hands up to the Great Spirit and tell us, as though you were about to start to the last hunting ground of the red man, whether what you say to us from General Brooke is true and that we will not be harmed if we come simply to talk to General Brooke." Father Jules says he complied with the request. All the chiefs then extended their hands toward the heavens and with great solemnity promised that they would come.

This ended the council, and Father Jules and young Red Cloud withdrew, the former telling the chiefs that if they broke their word to him he would never again believe in an Indian.

If the chiefs keep their pledge the meeting between them and General Brooke will occur at Father Jules' residence this afternoon. While in the camp of the hostiles, Father Jules said he saw between 1000 and 1200 young braves, all fully armed, and supposes from the size of the camp there are a great number of pickets out; that the hostiles numbered over 2000 fighting men. He saw large numbers of cattle being driven in from all directions, slaughtered all about the camp, and the meat being cured. The camp is, he says, remarkably well fortified with embankments and finely constructed rifle pits, considering that Indians did the work. The camp is wholly inaccessible, he says by military, otherwise than on foot and single file, and as to using cannon or such pieces as Gatling or Hotchkiss guns, such a thing is out of the question. "God alone knows," concluded the priest, "the fearfulness of the results awaiting an effort to conquer these hostile people if they continue in their present stronghold."

Indian Imposter Exposed.

MINNEAPOLIS, December 6.—The Journal's Chamberlain, S. D., special says: In the hostile camp of Red Dog, on Wounded Knee creek, lives Mrs. Eagle Horn. This squaw pretended to be about to perform miracles, and said she could make the Indians bullet proof and prevent them being harmed in any other manner. Porcupine, a leading Indian, offered himself as a subject on which to prove her mysterious power. It was arranged that he should mount his pony and fight against the entire band. Mrs Eagle Horn blessed Porcupine, but while he was mounting his pony his revolver was accidentally discharged, inflicting a severe wound in his leg. A panic ensued and Mrs Eagle Horn was denounced as an imposter. Such exposes as this will do much to put a stop to the Messiah craze.

Movements of U. S. Troops.

CHICAGO, December 6.—Matters at army headquarters were very quiet to day. General Miles said that the only news he had for publicity was that the troops now en route from the various military posts to Pine Ridge agency were making rapid progress toward their destination and that the Sixth cavalry was at Sterling, Neb, this morning, and this evening will be on the Elkhorn road going toward Rushville and from there to Pine Ridge agency. General Miles is making preparations to start for the northwest on Monday.

On the Verge of Starvation.

CHICAGO, December 6.—A dispatch from the Sisseton agency, S. D., says: The 1200 Indians on the Sisseton and Wahpeton reservations are on the verge of starvation at the opening of winter because of the government's failure to furnish them subsistence. The interior department has authorized the expenditure of $2000 for the relief of the red men, but upon this small sum of money over 1200 men, women and children must live for a period of six months of rigorous winter. This is less than one cent a day for each person.

Preparations for the Fair.

CHICAGO, December 6.—Director General Davis of the World's fair has completed his regulations to be sent to foreign countries along with the president's proclamation. This afternoon the joint committee appointed to review the regulations passed upon them, and they will be ready for presentation to the president next week. The rules are an epitome of the experience of the most successful expositions of the world. Twelve departments are provided for. All governments will be invited to appoint commissions for the purpose of organizing their departments of the exposition. Applications for space must be filed with the commission of the country where the article is produced. No duties will be levied upon articles for exhibition unless entered for final consumption in the United States. The transportation, receiving, unpacking and arranging of products will be at the exhibitor's expense, but exhibitors will not be charged for space, and a reasonable amount of power will be furnished free of charge. Special regulations will be issued concerning the exhibition of fine arts and other points not touched upon in these preliminary instructions.

The financial report of the directors will be ready Tuesday morning. President Palmer's notification will also be ready, and it is probable that on Tuesday morning Director Peck will bear all the documents to Washington. He and Secretary Butterworth will present them to the president, and formally request him to issue his proclamation to foreign nations.

The New Apportionment.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—It is understood that the republican members of the senate committee have reached an agreement upon a reapportionment bill, based upon a representation of 356 members of the house. The present house consists of 332 members. This understanding has been arrived at after mature consideration and consultation with their party associates on the floor. The representation is one member to each 173,901 of the population. This is about the lowest number which will permit each state during the next decade to retain its present membership. The states which will gain in representation are: Alabama 1, Arkansas 1, California 1, Colorado 1, Georgia 1, Illinois 2, Kansas 1, Massachusetts 1, Michigan 1, Minnesota 2, Missouri 1, Nebraska 3, New Jersey 1, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 3, Texas 2, Washington 1, and Wisconsin 1, or 24 in all.

Still Contests the Seat.

TOPEKA, December 6. John N. Ives, Farmers' Alliance attorney general elect, says that the action of the state board of canvassers in declaring Rood, republican, elected to the legislature from Marion county over Maxwell, people's party, by lot, to settle a tie vote, does not finally dispose of the case. "The board of canvassers," said he, "is not authorized to gamble any man into office. As the legislature has no authority to elect a representative in case of a tie, it has no right to delegate that authority to the board of canvassers. I think that it is clear that as the people of Marion county have made no choice that the office is vacant, and that the certificate of election issued to Mr. Rood is worthless, and that it remains for the legislature to declare a vacancy and notify the governor to call a special election."

A majority of the legislature is anti-republican and may unseat Mr. Rood. This would lose another vote for Mr. Ingalls.

The Envoys Supported.

CHICAGO, December 6.—The Irish envoys left for New York at 5 o'clock this evening by the Michigan Central railroad. Shortly before their departure Mr. Dillon, on behalf of himself and his fellow envoys made the following statement to an Associated Press reporter: "We have up to the present time maintained silence and abstained from inviting any expression of opinion on the situation at home, out of respect for the deliberations of our colleagues. We have to-day received assurance that the parliamentary fund association of New York, otherwise known as the Hoffman House committee, which raised $300,000 and turned it over to Mr. Parnell personally, at the time of the last general election, heartily endorses our action and that the municipal council of the league in New York also supports us."

Death from Glanders.

KANSAS CITY, December 6.—A certificate of death for L. N. Murphy, No. 1112 Troost avenue, has been filed at the board of health office and the cause assigned was glanders. The disease was contracted from a horse which died a few days ago. Dr. J. M. Sharp, attended Mr. Murphy, but did not report the case to the board of health for quarantining. City Physician Lewis will order an investigation. The disease is much more fatal and contagious than small pox.

New York Banks.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve decrease, $2,812,000; loans increase, $1,921,100, specie decrease, $3,820,900; legal tenders increase, $549,500; deposits increase, $1,334,000; circulation decrease, $8,800,000. The banks now hold $3,429,650 less than the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

"HOME RULE IS SAVED."

Gladstone's Expression on Hearing of Yesterday's Action.

Forty-five Nationalists Break Away From Parnell.

The Leader's Arbitrary Conduct Brought on the Crisis.

McCarthy's Party Preparing a Manifesto to Ireland.

The Nationalists Split.

LONDON, December 6.—At one o'clock to day the Irish members of the house of commons, who are considering the advisability of retiring Mr. Parnell from the leadership of the nationalist party, assembled in the conference room of the house of commons which has been set apart for their use. It was the desire of the members to maintain the strictest secrecy regarding their proceedings, and they had requested the officials of the house to assist them in keeping outsiders away from the meeting room. In consequence, no one was allowed in the lobby and around the room. Even the courtesy extended to the press was suspended, and no reporters were permitted in the vicinity of the place where the deliberations were taking place.

The first business transacted was the reading of Mr. Gladstone's letter in reply to the committees, consisting of Messrs. Leamy and Redmond and Messrs. Sexton and Healy. Mr. Gladstone remains firm in his determination to work with the nationalists. He offers to make conditions with a new Irish leader on a footing of confidence equal to that which he once accorded to Parnell.

A stormy debate followed. Messrs. Barry and Sexton and Leamy made a determined attempt to bring about a final settlement of the question of the retirement of Mr. Parnell from the leadership.

Mr. Sexton gave Mr. Parnell his ultimatum, to the effect that if a decision on this question was delayed by the chairman, Mr. Parnell, after 6 o'clock this evening, the majority of the representatives of the party would hold a meeting of their own and depose him from office. A scene of great excitement followed this announcement. At 2 45 o'clock a recess was taken for half an hour.

At 3 15 o'clock the members reassembled. A strongly-worded letter from Archbishop Walsh was read demanding Mr. Parnell's removal. The reading of this letter produced a marked effect

Mr. John O'Connor moved the adoption of a resolution declaring that Mr. Gladstone's letter was not satisfactory, and that Ireland requested assurances regarding the constabulary and land questions. The motion was seconded by Mr. Kenney. On the resolution of the meeting Mr. Abraham moved that Mr. Parnell vacate the chairmanship of the party. Mr. Parnell refused to allow the motion to be put, whereupon Mr. McCarthy, followed by forty four other members, left the room.

An exciting incident arose from Mr. Parnell's refusal to put Mr. Abraham's motion. As a written resolution to the same effect was being handed by Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Parnell leaned across the table and struck McCarthy's hand, seized the resolution and tore it to pieces. Mr. Justin Huntley McCarthy, son of Mr. Justin McCarthy, arose from his seat and denounced Mr. Parnell as an insulter of his father and an enemy to his country. He declared that he had hitherto acted with Mr. Parnell, but that henceforth he would repudiate him. The defection of the young man has raised the total number of anti-Parnellite members to 45.

The opponents of Mr. Parnell, who withdrew from the meeting in a body, are now holding a meeting in a conference room. They are electing officers.

LONDON, December 6.—After the withdrawal of the anti Parnell members, the supporters of Mr. Parnell adopted resolutions expressing regret at Mr. Gladstone's refusal to state his views on the questions submitted to him, and then ratified the re-election of Mr. Parnell as chairman.

The McCarthy people are now preparing a manifesto to the Irish people.

Action of McCarthy's Faction.

LONDON, December 6.—The meeting, by a unanimous vote, nominated Mr. Justin McCarthy chairman. It is the intention to appoint a council of eight members to assist the chair. When Mr. McCarthy had assumed the chair the meeting proceeded to consider the following resolution:

"We, the members of the Irish parliamentary party, solemnly renew our adhesion to the principle, in devotion to which we have never wavered, that the Irish party is and always must remain independent of all other parties. Further, we declare that we will never entertain any proposal for a settlement of the home rule question except such as satisfies the sentiment of the Irish party and the Irish people."

The resolution, which was proposed by Timothy Healy, and seconded by Mr. Sexton, was unanimously adopted. The result was immediately communicated to Mr. Gladstone. Upon learning what had been done, Mr Gladstone exclaimed. "Thank God, home rule is saved"

Gladstone's Reply.

LONDON, December 6.—The Press association says that Mr. Gladstone's written reply in regard to the questions concerning the Irish constabulary and the settlement of the agrarian difficulty, which was indicted at the request of the committee of the nationalist party which visited him yesterday, is less conciliatory than the committee expected it would be. It is reported that in his letter, Mr. Gladstone refuses to enter into any negotiations regarding these two questions until Mr. Parnell's retirement from the leadership of the Irish party is an accomplished fact.

The "Post's" Financial Article.

NEW YORK, December 6 —The Evening Post says: "The most important item in connection with the market's changes this morning was the announcement that the first shipment of gold to the amount of $250,000 had been made from London to day for New York. It was known yesterday that the purchase of either 60 day bankers' bills at say 4.80 or commercial 60-day bills at 4.76 to 4.77, and the discounting of these in London, would give the buyers bankers' short sight bills not above 4 82, and that at this rate there was a profit on the importation of gold, but one of the obstacles was that bankers did not like to be out of command of their money for seven days transit across the ocean; and another was that the Bank of England refused to put a price on its fine bar gold, or even on the American double eagle. But unless the bank was going to suspend specie payments it could be required to pay in sovereigns, and if all the American bankers get their sixty day bills discounted in London, they can bring them out in sovereigns at the present rate of exchange, and make a cent or two lower rates for demand bills, it would have to come anyhow. The difference in value between sovereigns that are abraded from being in circulation and American double eagles is ¼ to ½ of 1 per cent in favor of the latter or say ½ per-cent on the pound sterling. In the present proportion this does not count for much. In fact it was possible, both yesterday and to day, that bankers might discount sight bills at $4 79 and possibly in some cases at $4.78, and commercial bills as low as $4.76½.

The amounts of these were not large, but as shown by the gold shipments to New York to day they have helped the situation on, and there is every probability that these rates will continue until they bring over a large amount of English gold. When it comes to a question of accumulating gold or sustaining specie payments on a gold basis the United States is better prepared for it than any other country.

"The total amount of gold in the United States treasury on November 29 was $298,755,879, of which $100,000,000 is the special reserve held for the redemption of greenbacks, and $174,007,000 was held against gold certificates outstanding. The total amount of gold in the six great national banks of Europe is $500,000,000."

Movements of the Envoys.

CHICAGO, December 6.—The Irish envoys continued in consultation this morning. They have decided to leave for New York this evening unless later advices from the scene of conflict in London shall make it expedient for them to remain here. Their object in going to New York is to get closer to the American end of the cable. They received a number of cablegrams this morning, the purport of which they decline to make public for the present.

One Salvation.

LONDON, December 6.—In a leading article to day, the Star (home rule) says that the situation looks bad. The nationalist party can be saved on one condition. Instead of the Irish members of parliament talking of resigning in a body, let them cashier Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gladstone received the Irish delegates yesterday with touching fatherly kindness and courtesy. His answer will recall the party to the question that home rule must not be prejudiced by Mr. Parnell's retention in the leadership. Mr. Gladstone told the delegates that as soon as a new leader was appointed he would be prepared to treat with them. The home rule movement would proceed as if it had never received the smallest check.

A Heavy Southern Failure.

CHICAGO, December 6.—A dispatch from New Orleans says the cotton house of V. and A. Meyer has suspended, with liabilities aggregating $2,500,000 and assets $3,000,000. This is the largest commission house in the country and was supposed to be one of the wealthiest. They will ask for an extension and say they will pay dollar for dollar. The recent financial panic, the slowness of collections and the decline in the price of cotton, each had its share in the result. The house is composed of Victor Meyer, vice president of the Union National bank; Adolph Meyer, recently elected to congress from the First Louisiana district, and Cassius Meyer, capitalist. The firm was interested in 25 or 30 cotton plantations and own half of the best sugar plantations in the state.

World's Fair Preparations.

CHICAGO, December 6.—President Lyman J. Gage, of the Columbian Exposition, says that no attempt will be made to float the newly authorized issue of $5,000,000 for at least six or nine months. Vice President Bryan is preparing a certified copy of the World's fair bond ordinance, and collecting affidavits and papers tending to show the legality of Chicago's assurance that she is ready for the World's fair. On Monday Director Peak and Secretary Butterworth will present these documents, together with the rules and regulations regulating foreign exhibits to President Harrison for his consideration in framing the proclamation to the nations of the world.

Man's Brutality.

ST. LOUIS, December 6 —Miss Augusta Lovell died to day at the city hospital. Her death was the result of a criminal accident due to the brutality of two men who have not yet been apprehended. A day or two since, while Miss Lovell was attempting to cross the street at the corner of Grand and Delmar avenues, she was struck and knocked down by a horse attached to a light wagon in which were two men. As soon as the accident occurred the driver whipped his horse into a wild gallop. In some way Miss Lovell's foot became entangled in the wheel of the wagon and she was dragged to the corner of Lindell avenue and Sarah street, a distance of nine blocks, where she was found and removed to the city hospital.

Increase of Currency.

WASHINGTON, December 6 —The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular inviting proposals for the sale to the government of $5 000,000 four per cents. Payment of accepted bonds will be made at the new sub-treasury. The redemption of 4½s will continue. Funds have been deposited by the navy department to the credit of the disbursing officers for payments; and during the week ending December 11th $21,000,000 will be paid out on account of pensions This together with the $5,000,000 to be paid for bonds under the above call will make $36,000,000 to be put into circulation within the next week or ten days

A Cotton Mill Combination.

MONTREAL, December 6 —The Dominion Cotton Mills company, composed of wealthy Montrealers, has completed the amalgamation of the nine great cotton mills of Canada. These mills, which were built at a cost of $4,800,000, have been purchased out and out by the company for $3,800,000, and will come under the new management. Two or three of the smaller mills will manufacture exclusively for export to China, West Indies and South America. The capital of the company is $5,000,000.

The French Opinion.

PARIS, December 6. The [illegible] of this city devote much attention to the trouble in the affairs of the Irish party. The balance of opinion is decidedly adverse to the retention of Mr. Parnell at the head of the nationalists.

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All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the Business office, where they will be promptly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements [illegible]

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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of THE GAZETTE.

"The role of a critique." This is "Boomerang English but pray what does it mean?

Congressman Dockery should not take water in his investigation into the silver pools. If it is true that members of congress were members of silver pools to make money out of the rise in silver which would come from the passage of the silver bill, the public should know the fact, so that it can determine whether these men should stay in public life. When legislators so legislate as to beneficially affect their own speculations, it is time to call a halt. The present silver bill seems to be peculiarly adapted for this purpose, and has not disappointed any of the predictions which we made at the time it was passed regarding this dangerous feature of it.

Representative Dockery has introduced a bill into the house to prevent pension agents from getting fees in cases of increased pension. This is a step in the right direction. Only it would be much better if the law were amended forbidding any pension agent from receiving any fee from a soldier for getting a pension. Either the government should arrange the business of the pension bureau in such a way that the pension agent will not be necessary, or else the government should pay the fee out of a special fund. Pension agents, as a whole, are a greedy lot of parasites. All of the bad pension legislation that we have had has been due to the pension agents who have professed great interest in the old soldier but who only cared for the fee they could get.

It is stated on very good authority that Hill and Cleveland have come to terms, and that Hill will go to the senate as the successor of Evarts, and Cleveland will have a solid New York delegation in '92 for the presidency. This was brought about in part by Governor Hill's recognition of the fact that Cleveland was much stronger in the democratic party outside of New York state than he himself. Had the democratic victory been less overwhelming, so that the necessity for the vote of New York had been more apparent, Hill would not have come to terms with Cleveland. Hill signed his position as governor in 1884. David Bennett Hill, the lieutenant governor, became the chief executive. He was not much known then, but six years has made a great difference in his destiny. It is thought that the present lieutenant governor, Edward F. Jones, will likewise become an important factor in New York state politics when Hill turns over his office to him. Colonel Jones was originally a Massachusetts man. He was the commander of the Massachusetts Sixth when it was attacked by the mob in Baltimore. His war record is unexceptional. A part of the present arrangement is that Roswell P. Flower shall succeed Hill as governor, but Colonel Jones may interfere with this contract.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The state normal school is an important part of the educational system. The training which is given to the children must be influenced by the preparation received by the teachers and it is of high importance that they should be educated in accordance with the spirit and traditions of the state and in familiarity with its laws, customs and geography. Upon the teachers imported from the east we have in a large measure been dependent, and their work has been well done. But it will be a good day for Colorado when she can not only provide her own teachers but send them to neighboring states.

The first annual report of the state normal school is a document of interest to all the citizens of Colorado.

Says the report:

The school opened on the 6th of October. It shows an enrolled body of students of seventy-six out of ninety-three applications for admission. Of this number twelve are in the purely professional work, and are candidates for graduation at the end of the year. The average age of the school is nineteen and one-half years; of the senior class twenty-three years. The number of pupils in the model schools is 155, making a total enrollment of 231 pupils under the control of the normal school management. There are five teachers in the normal department, and five critic teachers in the model schools. A library of fifteen hundred volumes belongs to the school, besides a considerable amount of physical apparatus, in all valued at twenty-five hundred dollars. The normal students come from ten counties of the state, and from four states outside of Colorado. This fact is particularly noticeable as showing how general the recognition of the school is throughout the state. The farmers are represented by about fifty per cent of the enrollment. The city of Greeley and Weld county, with the help of public spirited citizens, have secured to the state a fine campus of forty acres of land adjoining the city, worth $40,000, and a donation of $18,000 in cash, besides $10,000 advanced for the state to open and maintain the school. The entire plant is worth not less than $90,000. The building is of red pressed brick, 100 feet in length, two stories and a basement. The plans are those approved by the state board of education. The state will own one of the finest normal school houses in the United States. Expense of living and attending the school is shown to be as low as $153 a year, a very favorable comparison with the attendance cost of [illegible]. The report containing a copy of the course of study with a general exposition of the plans of the school.

The work accomplished by President Gray in a short time makes a very good showing and the legislature will make no mistake in providing for its permanent continuance on a more extended scale.

DR. NATHAN S. CULVER.

—In spite of the ill health which removed him from public life at an early stage in his career, and afterwards prevented any active participation in public affairs, Dr Nathan S. Culver was widely known throughout the state and everywhere with distinction.

He came to the city in 1873, as others have done, for the benefit of his health. Seventeen years of a life which was ever beneficial to the community were the reward of this decision. During the first few years of his residence here he took an active interest in the affairs of the city and in 1877-8 was treasurer of the school board.

In 1878 he was elected treasurer of the state, but the duties of the position were too much for his enfeebled health. In 1879 he became ill and for days lay at the point of death and for months he could not leave the house. As soon as returning health would permit he took an extensive camping trip as far south as Albuquerque, and with strength regained he entered upon a quiet life. In 1885-87 he was a member of the school board of this city. From 1884-9 he was a member of the board of trustees of Colorado college. The time of his appointment coincided with the darkest period of the college history and its rehabilitation since then, the public knows is due to his business methods and ready spirit of helpfulness.

His business was that of a mining operator. His principal interest at the time of his death was in the Osceola mine, in Sunshine, Boulder county. He was also interested in the Little Willie mining company of Gunnison, the Silver Wing company of Silverton, the Culver Mining company of Ouray, and the Solid Silver and Rose mines near Silver City New Mexico. He also at one time owned the ranch in the Ute pass which is now Ute Park, and still held an interest in the company.

For some years he had been one of the directors of the First National bank. He was also president of the trustees of the First Congregational church, to which he had contributed liberally both of time and money.

Dr. Culver was born in Milton, Rock county, Wis., May 1, 1842. He attended the public school there until 1858, and then entered Milton academy, where he remained until 1861. He enlisted in the Randall guards, Second Wisconsin infantry, but after serving a short time was called home on account of the serious illness of his father. After one year on the farm he determined to study medicine, and did so in the office of Dr. R. W. Hathaway, of Milwaukee, Wis. He remained there four years, and in the spring of 1866 graduated from the Pennsylvania university in Philadelphia with the degree of M. D. He began practice in Rochester, Minn., and also established a large wholesale and retail drug store. After six years his failing health, resulting from overwork, compelled his removal to Colorado. He was twice married, the second time in this city in February, 1884, to Miss Hattie L. Storrs, of Boston. His widow and one son survive him.

Dr. Culver was an unusually good man. He died as he lived, quietly and without fear. He was upright, quietly and often secretly benevolent, with an indomitable will, which undoubtedly prolonged his life, and energy which prompted him to do all that he could. What he did, he did well. He was popular with all who were associated with him in either business or politics. Of late years his name was frequently mentioned for offices, which his health forbade him to accept. His death is a public loss.

NAVAL NEEDS.

When occurs the great naval review that takes place in New York harbor in April, 1893, as an annex to the Columbian fair, the United States will be well represented. Thirty vessels of varying size from the mammoth New York, of 8100 tons, to the torpedo boat, Cushing, of 100 tons, and including cruisers, armored cruisers, monitors, gunboats and the strange new dynamite gun vessel Vesuvius, will be present at what will undoubtedly be the grandest naval demonstration that has ever taken place in the western hemisphere probably the grandest peaceful naval demonstration that ever took place in the world. Ships of many nations will fly their flags in honor of lawful liberty and progress and prosperity and peace. Of them all none will attract more attention than the vessels which the great republic has built. The eye of the beholder will be delighted with the strong beauty of their massive hulls and masts and floating flags. There will be surprise for the mechanical ingenuity and skill of their construction and arrangement. There will be added respect for the nation which has been able and easily able to construct such ships in such a time. Most of all will be admiration for the principle that underlies their construction, that these marine monsters will be used to enforce peace, that they are for defense rather than offense and that their use for foreign conquest would be inconceivable.

But much as we admire and approve what the government has already done it must not be thought that at the time of the great naval review, or even six months later, when the three great battle ships are completed the United States navy will be complete or in condition for defensive war. It is rather true that a good beginning has been made and little more. Our battle ships need not fear equal numbers, and with enough cruisers such as No 12, we could sweep the commerce of any nation from the seas. But three battle ships and one first class cruiser do not make a navy even with the help of twenty-seven other good ships. A country such as Russia with no great commerce on the high seas and a territory that we could never invade could still without fear of adequate reprisal lay our seaport cities under tribute or enforce dishonorable peace as the price of ransom.

The needs of the navy then are more vessels of the type already constructed, and others suitable especially for harbor defense. The necessity of reaching this country by a long sea voyage, the provision for coal carrying capacity and the ability of safe-guarding against rough weather, makes it seem probable that there could be constructed ships or floating batteries which within a radius of twenty five miles from any seaport, would be impregnable to foreign attack. For this purpose the department recommends ships of light draught not more than fourteen to sixteen feet, of moderate speed, and intended absolutely for smooth water cruising but with such armor and armament as to make it, at the same time irresistible and invulnerable against any single assailant. Twenty inches of armor and eight 13 inch guns would fill the prescribed conditions. It is a serious question however whether greater advantages would not be gained by distributing the guns in two vessels instead of one but whichever plan is adopted the general conditions of the problem remain the same. The ships would be intended exclusively for local purposes and would have a post and a station from which they would never be absent. While the battle ships are of the first importance to concentrate at the coast or in waters not far removed from it, wherever they may be needed, the continuous presence of a sufficient number of harbor defense vessels would stay the entrance of an enemy until the battle ships could arrive. The type of harbor defense ship described is less expensive than the sea going ships, and answers, as no other type can answer, the requirements of American harbors.

Another need of the navy is an adequate supply of good seamen. Less than the old wooden sailing ships, the new navy depends on the character and patriotism of its seamen, but the time will never come when human wit, muscle and agility are not superior to solid metal and machinery. It is an unpleasant fact that the American navy is now manned by foreign sailors and there is no other material for recruitment. No matter how fine the ships may be much must depend on the sailors. The plan which has been proposed of a naval militia would at least partially meet the difficulty. Four states, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York and Pennsylvania, have already done something in this line. The harbor defense vessels above mentioned, stationed in particular harbors, would help and stimulate this service.

An American navy, made by Americans and manned by Americans, of the highest efficiency and always ready would be both an insurance policy and a legitimate object of highest national pride.

One of the most interesting features of the Denver News is that there is as much variety in its editorial opinions as there is in its news. During this session of the legislature it will favor railroad legislation. On this subject it usually alternates, and this is apparently an off year. But notwithstanding its desire for railroad legislation this year, would it not be well to adhere to facts? It charges that Judge Story was put upon the republican ticket by the corporations and that as presiding officer of the senate he will appoint the senate committees in the interest of railroad corporations. It might be worth while for the republican party to disprove this charge were it not for the fact that Judge Story will have no more power in appointing the committees of the senate than the editor of the News will. The speaker of the house has the power to appoint the committees of the house. But in the state senate, as well as in the national senate, the committees are selected by a committee of senators taken from the party in the majority.

BOOMERANG.

BOOMERANG. A very singular missile weapon used by the natives of Australia. It is made of hard wood usually from 20 to 30 inches in length, from two to three inches wide and half or three quarters of an inch thick. It is curved or bent in the middle at an angle of from 100 to 140 [illegible] thrown from the hand with a quick rotary motion it describes very remarkable curves according to the shape of the instrument, and the manner of throwing it, often moving nearly horizontally a long distance, then curving upward to a considerable height and finally taking a retrograde direction, so as to fall near the place from which it is thrown, or even very far in the rear of it. —[Webster, 1879.

BOOMERANG. A wooden weapon used by the natives of Australia.—[Webster, 1882.

The only meaning the dictionary gives the word "Boomerang" is an effective weapon used by the natives of Australia to strike the point at which it is aimed and this paper used the word in its proper significance when it assumed that the McKinley bill is to be an effective weapon for the republican party.—The Republic.

Our contemporary must be using the $1.50 photographic reprint edition of 1852.

A Suggestion.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 6, 1890.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

The varying news and various opinions we hear from day to day regarding the Indian troubles, recall vividly to mind my experiences with the tribes of the plains in 1867.

The little "scrimmages" we often had when both of us ran (that is, I ran) and the villain still pursued, caused me to take an exceedingly lively interest in the copper-colored race. I reflected upon the situation from a practical and when possible, a safe and conservative standpoint. The importance of the Indian problem impressed me with a solemnity that often made my "hair stand on end" and my two eyes like stars, start from their sockets. We entertained a whole some dread of the noble red men, who like Saul and Jonathan, were stronger than the lions and swifter than the eagles on horse back but my feelings were not coupled with any sense of hatred or revenge. Born a savage without restriction the question was how to restrain him from depredation and murder.

There was in my experience conclusive evidence that an Indian with a gun was a dangerous beast, an Indian without a gun a harmless creature. The Indians were then and now are supplied with good and abundant food by the government, issued on Saturday of each week to all Indians at their respective agencies. He does not live on game, hence needs no gun to procure it.

The Indian wears blankets, shirts, shoes, hats and breeches furnished by the government. Hence he needs no gun with which to get material for clothing. The tribes are at peace with each other, and the white settler is only too willing to let them alone. Therefore the Indian needs no firearms for self protection. I have talked, camped, traveled, traded, danced, and treated with the Cheyennes, Sacs and Foxes, Delawares, Utes and [illegible] have run after them as before them and am thoroughly convinced [illegible] American savage and effectually prevent an Indian outbreak. That [illegible] from carrying any or whatsoever description [illegible]

[illegible]

E. F. [illegible]

Fifty First Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Paddock presented the protest of the farmers alliance, now in convention at Ocola, Fla., against the passage of the Conger lard bill.

Sherman introduced three bills and one amendment to a bill, all of which were referred to the finance committee. The new bills are as follows: To amend the law relating to the refining and parting of bullion; to amend the act authorizing the receipt of gold ore in exchange for gold bar and a bill authorizing the recoining of subsidiary coins of the United States. The amendment is one to the senate bill to reduce the amount of United States bonds to be required of national banks.

There was some discussion of a resolution offered by Morgan, calling for a statement of money paid to John I. Davenport, which finally went over till Monday.

Ingalls called up a bill making two of the three District of Columbia commissioners a quorum. The discussion on this bill continued until 2 o'clock, when the bill went over without action.

The house amendment to the senate joint resolution for the issue of arms to the states of North and South Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska, was concurred in. It extends its provisions to the state of Montana.

The house bill to attach the county of Grayson, Texas to the eastern district of that state was passed.

The senate then resumed consideration of the election bill and Gray resumed the floor and continued his argument against it. Before Gray had finished his speech the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the house O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on library, called up the senate joint resolution directing the president to request the widow of General U. S. Grant to permit the removal of the remains of her illustrious husband to Arlington cemetery. The morning hour expired without action on the resolution.

On motion of Perkins of Kansas, the senate bill was passed with unimportant amendments, appropriating $100,000 for the purchase of additional rations for the Sioux Indians.

On motion of Spinola of New York, the senate bill was passed for the retirement of General George Stoneman with the rank of colonel.

Adjourned.

Kansas' Legislature.

TOPEKA, Kas., December 6.—The arguments upon the application of C. E. Lobdell, delegate elect from Lane county, for a writ of mandamus to compel the state board of canvassers to issue to him a certificate of election as member of the legislature, were heard by the supreme court at 4 o'clock. The court has once before decided upon the question at issue and then it took the position that as the constitution limited the number of members of the legislature to 125, a legislature containing more than that number of members was an unconstitutional body. The court reserved its decision until this morning.

The supreme court this morning refused to grant the writ of mandamus applied for by C. E. Lobdell, who demanded a certificate of election as representative from Lane county. Lobdell based his claims on a provision of the state constitution which gives each organized county in the state casting 250 votes a representative in the legislature. His first application was to the state board of canvassers and it was refused. The case was then taken up to the supreme court and was argued yesterday afternoon.

The case was one of great importance, for if Mr. Lobdell had been admitted seventeen other republicans elected as delegates would have been entitled to the same privilege. Most of them were Ingalls men, and they would have given the senator a majority of two on joint ballot. Justice Horton delivered an oral opinion holding that the supreme court had formerly passed on a case which [illegible] and that in no event could the membership of the lower house exceed 125 members until there was a change in the constitution.

Murdered by Horse Thieves.

CHICAGO, December 6.—A special dispatch from Wichita, Kas., says: In a ravine in the Flint hills of Greenwood county a party of hunters discovered yesterday the bodies of an unknown man woman and child. On the forehead of the man was an ugly bruise beneath which the skull was found to be crushed. The bodies were poorly clad. In the pockets of the dead man were found two letters. One was from A. Palmer, addressed to Thomas Potter, Engewood, Kas., and the second from some one in Engewood signing the name "Abe," to Thomas Potter, Reece, Greenwood county. Investigation at Reece showed that about a week ago a prairie schooner containing a man, woman and child passed through the town while the movers intimated their intention to return east. It is supposed that at the Flint hills, which present a dreary waste for miles in all directions, the movers encountered some of the horse thieves who make their haunts in these regions and that in resisting the attempt to steal his wagon the man received his death blow.

Caused by a Flirtation.

ST. LOUIS, December 6.—A special from Ft. Worth, Tex., says: Ben Mobley and Lizzie Flint, both colored, attended a dance last night and on their return home quarreled about a flirtation the girl had with another fellow. Mobley cut Lizzie's throat and then attempted suicide in the same way. It is thought both will die.

Diplomats Go to Their Posts.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Hon. William Walter Phelps, United States minister to Germany, sailed for Germany this morning on the steamship Werra. Minister Fred Douglass accompanied by his wife sailed this morning for Hayti on the steamer Prins Maurits.

National Farmers' Alliance.

OCALA, Fla., December 6.—An amendment to the constitution was offered by Mr. Beebanks which provided that it shall not be necessary [illegible] alliance to get [illegible] the president [illegible]

While the [illegible]

[illegible] before the committee.

On Tuesday [illegible]

[illegible]

The committee [illegible] of the alliance [illegible] arrangements to [illegible] the people [illegible] from the government [illegible] They are to co-operate with the alliance [illegible] statistician in his labors.

Frank Burkitt of Mississippi, moved that a roster be furnished of all state alliance secretaries who will send to each alliance all information [illegible] so bearing on statistics.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, protested against such a roster being furnished as it gave one man too much power. He said that such a roster could be used to destroy the order by politicians or schemers; that if he was national secretary and had a roster in his possession and had been willing could have sold it for $10,000. During the recent political campaigns throughout the country politicians, he said, used it to disseminate their corrupting literature.

In reply Mr. Burkitt, of Mississippi, said he did not believe that the alliance secretaries were so corruptible or would be so disloyal to alliance principles as to thus conspire with politicians.

Mr. Powderly addressed the alliance delegates at Exposition hall this afternoon. He advocated reform in the employment of child labor, insisted that the government had the right to control the railroads, and then made a fiery attack upon the employment of labor saving machinery in defrauding workmen of the right to work. He was especially bitter against all electric devices, declaring that capitalists in their greed had even cornered God's wrath and compelled it to do their bidding. He denounced sectionalism and said: "No matter what politicians may say, we of the two sections are together again, and together we will fight monopoly." This sentiment brought forth great applause.

John Davis, of Kansas, spoke upon finances, and this closed the exercises of "Labor Day."

Stock Quotations.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Money on call easy, ranging from 4 to 6 per cent. last loan 5; closed offered at 5 per cent. prime mercantile paper 7½ to 10. sterling exchange active, excited and weak at 4 79 for sixty day bills and 4 85 for demand.

Adams Ex	[illegible]	St. P. & S. F.	[illegible]
Am. Exp. Ex.	111	Preferred	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	1st preferred	
C. & A.	131	Tex. Pacific	
Preferred		U. P.	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	84½	U. S. Ex.	[illegible]
Del. Lack & W.	127½	Wells Fargo Ex.	[illegible]
D. & R. G.	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Preferred	45	[illegible]	
East Tenn		Homestake	
2nd preferred		Iron Silver	
Ft. Wayne	149	Ontario	[illegible]
Ft. Worth & D. C.		Quicksilver	
Illinois Central	92	Preferred	
Kan. & Tex.	11½	Sutro	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	56½	Atchison	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	19½	D. T. & G. certified	
Preferred	56½	[illegible] registered	
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible] registered	
Preferred	13½	[illegible] coupons	
N. Y. C.	96½	[illegible] coupons	
Pullman P. Car	182	[illegible]	
Rock Island	66	Pittsburg	
Canada Pacific		Mich. Central	93½
Del. & Hudson		Lake Shore	103½

Mr. Gladstone's Reply.

LONDON, December 6.—Mr. Gladstone in his letter to the nationalist meeting acknowledges the receipt of the two resolutions adopted by the Irish caucus and says: By the first resolution the subject of our correspondence is entirely detached from connection with the conversation at Hawarden. In the second I am requested to receive a deputation which besides stating the party's views is to request an intimation of my colleagues' intentions regarding the details of a settlement of the land question and the control of the constabulary. I have not yet had an opportunity to consult my colleagues regarding such a declaration of my intention on two out of the many points which may be regarded as vital to the construction of a good measure for home rule. The question raised by the publication of my letter to Mr. Morley was a question of leadership which separate has no [illegible] home rule. I cannot undertake to make any statement of our intentions on these or other provisions of a home rule measure in connection with a question of leadership. When the Irish party [illegible] to their competence in such a manner as will enable me to renew my former relations with the Irish party, it will be my desire to enter without prejudice into confidential communication such as heretofore occurred as occasion may serve, upon all amendments of particulars and suggestions of improvement on my plan for a measure for home rule.

I assure you that it is my desire to press forward at the first favorable opportunity a just and effective measure for home rule. I earnestly and I earnestly seek to uphold the [illegible] of the Irish party no less than that of the liberal party. I have worked with satisfaction the harmony prevailing between the two parties since 1886. When the present difficulty is removed I know no reason to anticipate its interruption. From what has taken place in the history of the channel during the past four years I look forward with confidence as do my colleagues to [illegible] and prosecution of a measure which I hope will likewise obtain [illegible] of the people of Great Britain. I shall at all suitable times be ready [illegible] communication with [illegible]

Finally I wish to [illegible] my determination that so far as [illegible] confidence [illegible] can be of value [illegible] recently [illegible] William Vernon Harcourt [illegible] when he [illegible] the unquestionable political fact that no party or leaders propose or hope to carry a scheme for home rule that [illegible] have the cordial concurrence and support of the Irish nation. With this statement of my views and those of my colleagues I anticipate that you will agree with my opinion that there would be no advantage in a further personal interview.

Koch's Diphtheria Cure.

BERLIN, December 6.—The further developments of Professor Koch's discovery of a cure for diphtheria and tetanus have been limited to test experiments with animals until yesterday, when the remedy was applied to several human subjects through the transfusion of blood from animals not susceptible to the diphtheria bacillus or to tetanus. Doctors Behring and Kitasato found that the blood of rats and mice had a destructive effect on the virus of diphtheria when the blood of rabbits transfused had a similar effect on tetanus. Before transfusion the blood must be freed from its coagulum and otherwise prepared.

Racing in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—The races had fair weather a fast track and a good attendance. Not a single favorite won.

First race for non winners, nine-sixteenths of a mile: Jesse McFarland won, [illegible] Harry second, Harry [illegible] third. Time 1:[illegible]

Second race, selling, five furlongs: [illegible] won, Frost second, Harry Brown third. Time 1:0[illegible]

Third race, selling, seven-sixteenths of a mile—Brown Cobe won, Markel second, Carmen third. Time 1:0[illegible]

Fourth race, handicap, one mile—Fred Fink won, Frank Shaw second, Sub [illegible] third. Time 1:4[illegible]

Denver Suicide.

DENVER, December 6.—W. F. Jones, who recently came here from Kentucky, while walking along Seventeenth street this afternoon, fell to the pavement and died in a few seconds from the effects of morphine taken with suicidal intent. He was about 30 years of age and had but [illegible]

Zodack Moore who came to Denver some weeks ago from Kansas City was found in a box car in the Rio Grande yards this morning nearly dead from loss of blood from two bad wounds in his wrist. The man is a sort of worthless fellow, with a wife and child. He claims that he was attacked and wounded by three tramps, but the officers are inclined to believe that he attempted suicide while drunk.

Killed in a Runaway.

GUTHRIE, Ok'a., December 6.—Stewart B. Davis, a prominent ranchman of this county was found dead yesterday three miles north of the city. His team had evidently run away. He had been thrown from his wagon. His neck was broken.

The Greer Brown sensation is still at fever heat. The efforts of friends to reach an amicable adjustment have proven futile. It looks as though nothing short of a duel would heal the wounded feelings of the gentlemen involved.

A Big Real Estate Deal.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 6.—H. I. Kimball, formerly of Atlanta, but now engaged in developing east Tennessee's interests, cables that he has sold to English capitalists for £1,000,000 nearly five million acres, a three-fourths interest in the property of the Kimball Town company, located in the famous Sequatchie valley, about fifty miles from here. This is perhaps the biggest real estate deal ever negotiated in southern lands. The property is rich in minerals and timber.

Don't Want the Job.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., December 6.—John Brooks the newly elected treasurer of Clark county, has declined to accept the office and has returned his commission to the secretary of state, with a note in which he says: "The Farmers Mutual Benefit association county board has reduced the salary from $1200 to $800, with an allowance for clerk hire of $300." Mr Brooks concluded he did not want the job at that price. A special election must now be held.

Cattlemen Will [illegible].

CHICAGO, December 6.—A special dispatch from Arkansas City, Kas., says: The ranchmen and members of the Cherokee Live Stock company say they will resist any attempt of the government to confiscate the cattle left in the strip. They did their best to get the cattle off, but were prevented from making a clean sweep by boomers cutting and stealing the fences. A large force of cowboys has been sent out to gather up the strays, and run down any cattle thieves that can be found.

The Green-Eyed Monster.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 6.—W. L. Wallace, insanely jealous, shot his wife in the thigh this morning at the Commercial house in an attempt to kill her. He then went to his own room with the intention of taking his own life, but at the last moment his courage left him, and he took to the woods with officers in pursuit. The woman is proprietor of the Commercial house, and will recover.

Tailors Assign.

ST. LOUIS, December 6.—B. Smith & Sons, merchant tailors at San Antonio, Tex., yesterday made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities $18,500, assets $34,000. The principal creditors are in Chicago and St. Louis.

The Reward Renewed.

CHICAGO, December 6.—Mrs. Snell, the widow of Amos J. Snell, to night renews her offer to pay $50,000 for the arrest of Wm. B. Tascott and his detention until identified. The reward to hold good for one year.

Weather Indications.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 8 p. m.

Forecast till 8 p. m. Sunday.—For Colorado fair northerly winds.

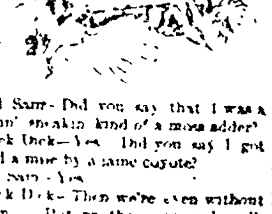
Mrs. Carnegie Very Ill.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie is lying dangerously ill with typhoid fever at her residence.

A Diplomat's Story.

A Danish diplomat has just related how Emperor William I. once told of his discovery of the genius of Von Moltke. "I may lay claim to the credit of having discovered him," said the emperor. "In the twenties I first saw his face at a review of a Brandenburg regiment. He attracted my attention by the keenness of his face and extreme lankness of his figure. I put away his name in my memory. A few months later I found a paper in some military work by Moltke's regimental officers that was amazing, clear and concise. It concerned the defenses of Copenhagen. At the bottom of the last page I read the modest little signature Helmuth Von Moltke. I wrote a word of commendation on the margin and directed the chief of the general staff to call to it the young man who afterward became field marshal. I was the first one to smooth his way to greatness."

A Truce or How Two Wrongs Made a Right.



Red Sam—Did you say that I was a crawlin' sneakin kind of a moss adder?

Black Dick—Yes. Did you say I got chased a mile by a lame coyote?

Red Sam—Yes.

Black Dick—Then we're even without shootin'. Put up the guns and walk off, Judge.

Dwinell & Terrill

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

FOR SALE:

Lot, not on Tejon St. near North Park, two dwellings on same; nets 15 per cent to owner.

Full set of [illegible] roomed house on Pike's Peak Avenue.

Building and 12 roomed house on [illegible] Peak Avenue.

[illegible] near North Park.

[illegible] near North Park.

[illegible] Weber.

[illegible] under [illegible]

[illegible]

House and [illegible] E. Platte [illegible]

[illegible] Cheyenne Road.

[illegible] acres on Cheyenne Road.

Lot and house of 4 rooms [illegible] Platte Avenue.

House and [illegible]

Above we have given a few [illegible] VERY CHOICE [illegible] real estate listed with us [illegible]

Bank Building, Room 11.
TELEPHONE NO 165

ESTABLISHED 1873

El Paso County BANK

CAPITAL PAID IN - $100,000
SURPLUS - - - - 20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM S JACKSON, CASHIER
J H BARLOW, ASSISTANT CASHIER

MEMBERS OF THE FIRM
W S Jackson. C H White. J H Barlow.

Cheap Boots and Shoes!

ALL KINDS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR

Men, Women and Children

at M Conway's, No 21 E. Pike's Peak Avenue. The lowest Prices in the City

SHOES MADE TO ORDER,

and the proprietor being a practical man, employs only first-class workmen.

M. CONWAY,

21 Pike's Peak Ave.

WIRE, IRON, AND Electrical Work

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Novelties, Model Making and General Repair Work.

Hassell and Talcott

21 W. Huerfano St.

Maitland Coal!

(LUMP & NUT)

Union Ice and Coal Co.,

No. 28 W. Vermijo St.

ORDER BOOKS at Knapp's News [illegible] next door to postoffice, and [illegible] 149 N. Tejon street.

Pinon Wood and Pine Slab Kindling.

Enterprise Market House

WILCOX & CO., PROP'S.

(Successors to Curtis Bros.)

DEALERS IN: Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry, Game, Eggs, Produce and Fruits. Full line of California and Domestic Canned goods at bottom prices.

TELEPHONE 36

Orders by Telephone promptly attended to.

Corner Cucharras and Tejon Sts.

BLACK MAGIC IS QUITE DISTINCT from efforts to find hidden treasure or locate mines, the only scientific device known is the GOLD MAGNET. Combines electricity, Magnetism and chemical affinity, and attracts gold and silver as an ordinary magnet does iron. Address A. W. ONELLIS & CO. Lock Box 50 Truckee, Nevada County, Cal.

Holiday Goods!

During the holidays I will sell all goods at cost including Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, Fine Chinaware, China Silk and Embroidered work and Japanese Wire Goods. All are cordially invited to call and examine our New Goods.

TANG HING & CO.

124 East Pike's Peak Ave.

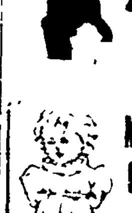
S I WICKS,

Contractor for Sewer and Water [illegible]

DEALER IN [illegible]

FITTINGS AND SPECIA[illegible]

Box 787. Colorado Springs.



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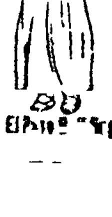

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MISSES' & CHILDREN'S DRESSES, COATS AND JACKETS.

Infants' Outfits.

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Henry LeB Wills

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE

Notary Public

AND

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

For Pennsylvania and [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN

On Approved Real Estate [illegible]

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.

[illegible] North Cascade [illegible]

[illegible] Nevada Avenue [illegible]

[illegible] N. Tejon Street

[illegible] Cascade [illegible]

E. Kiowa [illegible]

N. Cascade Avenue [illegible]

[illegible] N. Nevada Avenue [illegible]

Pretty [illegible] bath [illegible] Weber Avenue [illegible] furnished if desired.

S. Wahsatch, 6 rooms.

[illegible] N. Weber, 8 rooms and bath [illegible]

[illegible] N. Tejon St., 5 rooms.

[illegible] Wahsatch, 6 rooms and bath.

[illegible] E. Boulder, 7 rooms.

[illegible] E. Platte Ave., 7 rooms and bath.

E. Boulder St., 7 rooms.

12 East Boulder, 5 rooms.

[illegible] N. Nevada, 3 rooms.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED.

Residence of 12 rooms and all modern conveniences.

Bijou St., new brick house of twelve rooms, with all modern conveniences.

[illegible] E. Boulder, a residence of 15 rooms with all modern conveniences, fine grounds and commodious stable.

New house, corner of Dale street and Nevada Avenue; 9 rooms, bath, furnace and all conveniences.

[illegible] N. Tejon St., 9 rooms, bath and furnace.

Dale St., near Nevada Avenue, 9 rooms, bath and electric lights, entirely new.

[illegible] N. Wahsatch, 7 rooms, bath and all conveniences.

[illegible] N. Tejon, 5 rooms.

[illegible] rooms, up [illegible] N. Tejon St.

[illegible] E. Bijou, 7 rooms.

106 N. Wahsatch, 5 rooms.

126 S. Cascade, [illegible] rooms.

Lot 25x100 on Huerfano St.; no lease, at [illegible] store in Roswell.

Three rooms on second floor, Pike's Peak Avenue.

Stable near Tejon Street.

4 roomed house in Roswell.

Offices in Robertson Block, Tejon St.

Offices in the Strettell Block on Pike's Peak Avenue.

FOR SALE SPECIAL

Very complete new brick residence, facing south on Dale Street. Easy terms can be made.

A residence on corner lot on North Weber Street, in the best repair and centrally located. Will be sold at a bargain.

One of the finest residences on Cascade thoroughly furnished and complete in every respect.

Residence lot fronting on the College reservation.

Three lots in the West Bluff Addition at $ [illegible] each, a lower figure than anything can be purchased in the vicinity.

"BROADMOOR."

FOR SALE.

I have a long list of properties, improved and otherwise, which I should be pleased to show parties desiring to purchase who may favor me with a call.

HENRY LeB. WILLS,

No. 19 N. Tejon St., Colo. Springs.

TELEPHONE [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Cards under this head state [illegible] and address. Any other matter will be charged for at our Card Rates.

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WALTER M HATCH

No 8 S Tejon Street, up stairs.

WILLIAM HARRISON,

Office up stairs in the second building south of the County Court house.

LENT, ARMIT & PHELPS,

Bank Building, Rooms 58 to 63, Colorado Springs, Colo.

DENTISTS.

DR. W FOWLER,

Rooms in Hewitt block, Tejon St., opposite Giddings Bros. & Dent's.

DR. HENRY B HAYDEN,

Office—Rooms 33, 34 and 35 Hagerman block. Residence 30 Cheyenne Avenue. Sittings for examination of the mouth and teeth given without charge.

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S. W. MORRISON, M. D.

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Architect, 20 N. Nevada Avenue.

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Fashionable Dressmaker, [illegible] N. Tejon St.

We Dye to Live. And Live to Dye

Excelsior Steam Dye Works

And Chemical Cleaning Establishment, 150 Lawrence St., Denver.

We dye goods in every shade and color, at the lowest possible prices, and all work to our trust entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing cleaned by the latest steam process. Also Laces, Silk Gloves, Blankets and Lace Curtains. Feathers a specialty.

FUR PARLORS.

MIDLAND BLOCK—112 Pike's Peak Ave.

ROOM 5

Manufacturers of all kinds of FURS, also Jackets and all kinds of Fur Capes.

Furs repaired and [illegible]

[illegible] price paid for Raw Furs [illegible] furnished and newly [illegible]

Henry Van Kleeck,

Essex Building, Denver, Colo.

INVESTMENTS AND LOANS.

Money loaned on City, Town and [illegible] property [illegible] and managed for non-residents in Colorado and the West.

REFERENCES: W. S. Jackson, Colo. Sp.; Edward C. Perkins, Boston; James M. [illegible], New York, and the Banks of Denver.

JOS. DOZIER,

Contractor and Builder,

AND AGENT FOR THE

Willer Patent Sliding Blinds & Screens

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KNOB * HILL * ADDITION

AFFORDS SUPERB BUILDING SITES,

Commanding a Fine View of the Mountains and of the City.

HIGH GROUND. NATURAL DRAINAGE. FREE FROM SMOKE and DUST.

WATER MAINS AND ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY.

The Martin and McGovney Ditch Now Being Constructed will Furnish Irrigating Water.

This fine property is only one and one-half miles from the Court House, and a trifle over one mile from the Union Depot. You can ride from the business centre of the city to KNOB HILL in seven minutes, in handsome new cars propelled and lighted by Electricity.

The Colorado Springs Improvement Company owning this property have contracted for the construction of Several Fine Dwelling Houses, to be built within a year, to cost not less than $5,000 and upwards each.

These and other improvements soon to follow ensure a quick and substantial advance in values, and the permanent prosperity of KNOB HILL.

Choice Lots and Blocks Can Now be Secured at Low Prices and on Easy Forms.

CALL ON ANY REAL ESTATE AGENT, OR ON

THE COLORADO SPRINGS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

AT THE OFFICE OF D. H. BEAN, 14 N. TEJON ST.

A. A. MCGOVNEY, [illegible] HEATON

KNOWLEDGE ON TAP.

Bill Nye Answers Another Batch of Anxious Inquiries.

Fugitive Facts About Libby Prison, Managerial Prevaricators.

The McKinley Bill, Slot Machines, Gen. Harrison's Portrait.

[Copyright, 1890, by Edgar W. Nye.]

The following notes and inquiries are waiting for reply this month, and I hasten to attend to them in this issue of the paper. Others are in hand, but space will forbid my attention to them for some time at least, if not even longer than that:

Mr. St. Clair Hinckley, of South Mandan, writes to know "if it is really true that a company has been organized to acquire title to Calvary for exhibition purposes, and if so, what are the particulars? Is Libby prison on exhibition?"

Such a syndicate as this would be an unpardonable syndicate has been formed in London with Sir Andrew Clarke as the head. It is not always the Yankee who buys up holy ground for such purposes.

The idea is to put a barbed wire fence around Calvary and other places of sacred interest and charge an admission. Whether Kiralfy will give his spectacular show inside the inclosure every evening, closing with a ballet, I do not know, but the sultan has granted to the new corporation special privileges in Asiatic Turkey and Palestine. So that those who do not care to see this sacred spot before admission is charged should lose no time in going.

Certainly the commercial spirit has advanced with rapid strides during the past 2,000 years. Some time ago a man living in California whose wife had been dead for ten years removed the body from its original place of burial, and on opening the casket it was found that the body was completely petrified. The husband, who had long wished to pay a visit to his old home in New England, therefore started out, giving exhibitions of the body in order to pay expenses, as he was a poor man and had not visited his boyhood home for many years.

He did well, traveling in good style all the way, and taking his time to make the trip and see the sights. Reaching a town of some size, he would get out some dodgers, hire a rink for a day or two and do first rate. His attraction was remarkable, easily managed, no board to pay, no quarrels, no late hours or dissipation. All was comfortable, quiet and respectable. It partook of the solemn, tearful nature of a public funeral, with the comforting box office receipts of "The Clambake Club."

People came from a long distance to see the petrified partner of the doughtender, who was bathed in tears. People who had attended funerals for years came and brought their families. Also their dinners. They spoke of it yet with pride.

A friend of mine, who is a sort of scientist, sort of a self made scientist who has kept it very quiet, shrinking as he does from publicity, the publishers also shrinking from publishing his writings, asked the best way of it would be possible for the only [illegible] of artificial to obtain at a reasonable figure a toe or finger of the lamented. He had no hope of doing so, but he was that kind of man. He would do anything in the world for science. So the impresario broke off a finger as you would divide your stick of peppermint candy with a friend, and when the scientist took out his check book to adjust the claim, and asked rather apprehensively what the price would be, the stricken man said: "Well, of course I don't know what I'd ort for to charge you; but do you think six bits would be too much?"

He was like everybody who is careful of small matters, viz., an ass in heavy transactions. He could just as well have charged the scientist $25 as 75 cents. Did you ever see a skinflint who could successfully operate on a big scale?

On second thought, however, there is a notable exception comes to my mind now. It is a man in New York who is worth at least a score of millions of dollars, and yet he hangs around in the depot sometimes for hours waiting for some one to put a nickel in the slot of the little locomotive model, so that he can hear it play and "see the wheels go round." Twice he has maddened me by this course. He knows my weakness. He knows that I cannot pass a slot machine, even if it be out of order, without monkeying with it, and so he follows me around at the depot sometimes for hours, hoping I will start one up.

I CANNOT PASS A SLOT MACHINE.

Artemus Ward had to tell about two New England brothers who met after a separation of ten years and saluted each other as follows:

"Hullo, Henry! By George, how be ye?"

"Oh, tolable fer an old man. How be you?"

"Well, fair to middlin'. What's the news?"

"Oh, naw thin' speshal. 'Member that old hoss I used to hev?"

"Shol Yis, yis, of course. What of him? Is he dead?"

"No. I sold him!"

"Thundah!"

"Yis. Got $150 faw him."

"Well, well, well! Must hav picked up a suckah, didn't ye? Who did ye sell him tew?"

"Guess."

"My patience! I never could guess in fawty years. Who d'je sell him tew, Henry?"

"Well, sir, I sold him to mothah."

As Americans we allow few other nations to outdo us in thrift, but I admit that lately several of them have the laugh on us. In Berlin a while ago, when the procession turned out to do honor to Von Moltke, the thrifty Germans turned their coats inside out because it rained during the march, and now along comes an English syndicate with royal permission to inclose and sell hot pop corn or start a raffle davvie on the site of the crucifixion.

Libby prison is removed now to Chicago and is exactly reproduced. It is also one of the best war museums in the country. Among other things there I noticed recently a picture of Gen. B. Harrison, taken in war times, as Riley would say, when the army broke out. It is a photograph in uniform and is quite plain. If it had been used during the campaign of 1880 I think the results would have been different.

The uniform was no doubt made hastily and has no doubt been bitterly regretted since by the man who did it. It was put on hurriedly also, I would say, upon hearing the call to arms. The

IN LIBBY PRISON.

sleeves are made long, so as to obviate the necessity for mittens, and should have been rolled up before the picture was taken. The trousers are made full at the hips and gored, evidently for an Englishman while the bosom of the coat is flaccid and pachensile.

In the picture Gen. Harrison wears his hair long, and his whiskers strive in vain to look warlike. The picture does not inspire me with awe. Many go to look at it because it is said to be his only photograph in uniform. But few are awed by it. Many hundred go away apparently pleased about something. If I were Gen. Harrison I would buy it at an early date and conceal it. I would not mind the price.

S. Q. G., Dallas, Tex., writes: "I see that you are advertised to lecture in several Texas cities this season. Is it true that you are to be here this season?"

No, it is not true; at least, I think not. After the reunion and camp fire of the men who think they are managing me of course I can tell better. One man especially is quite obnoxious to me in this way. He makes engagements for me and then consults me about it afterward. He made a triumphal tour for me again this year before saying anything to me about it, and when I refused to go he wrote the committees that I was dangerously ill. The letters are now coming in on every mail inquiring about it. This party has every year asked me if he might join the joyful multitude of men who manage me, but I have annually requested him to let my affairs alone. He does not seem to be able to control himself, however; so this year he planned a preliminary farewell tour and contracted with quite a number of cities.

Then he came blithely to me and asked me to throw up my other engagements and go. I hate to have these misunderstandings, and "would rather follow my manager to his grave" than see him act that way.

Mastodon, South Brooklyn, asks: "Can you not say a word against the dark closets and clothes presses which infest this country? They make me very hot sometimes. Oh! will you not throw light on the dark closet? I cannot think of anything more poignant than of a nervous man in a dark closet trying to find the key to the wine cellar in his wife's other dress, when he fears every moment that she will return and discover him."

Yes, the unlighted and ill ventilated clothes closet is a most disagreeable feature of our modern civilization, and I feel like rising as one man to protest against it. It is not healthful. It is not convenient. It is not nice.

A friend of mine the other day was called hurriedly west. His wife packed his grip for him, and hastily throwing his overcoat over his arm he jumped into a close carriage and lit out. As the train sailed out of the depot a friend on board said:

"Going to Chicago?"

"Yes."

"Expect to go out a good deal there, I presume?"

"Oh, no. Going on business."

"Ah! thought you would probably mingle in the giddy whirl a good deal whilst there."

"Why?"

"Well, I see you have your dress suit on your arm."

Sure enough, he had thought he had his satin lined overcoat over his arm, and was on his way to Chicago with a dress suit instead. It was a case of dark closet. I dislike this institution, and hope the day is not far distant when air and light will be admitted to the clothes closets of this country, so that poor, weak man will not find himself in church at evening service wearing his wife's crocheted petticoat around his neck, because it is annoying to those who are sensitive to ridicule.

Elting'ville, Staten Island, asks who was the author of the popular poem entitled "My Dad's Undershirt."

The poem was written by Willis B. Hawkins, then on The Chicago News. The Chicago News has so many beautiful and brainy things from Gene Field's pen that everything funny and bright that is unsigned is apt to be credited to Mr. Field; but this poem was written by Hawkins. It was, in brief, a funny description of how the flannel lingerie of the old gentleman gradually shrank to meet the demands of the elder son, then the second, and so on till the baby closed the deal.

It was credited to Mr. Field, and a big flannel manufacturer, who had the hodge of shrinking his goods before they left the factory, sent him a bolt of bright red flannel, not for its intrinsic value, but as a recognition of genuine genius and worth.

Whenever Gene desired to make Hawkins hot he would pull up his sleeve and show him the nice warm writeback of his unshrinkable flannels.

Aunty Scorbutic, Plainfield, N. J., asks: "What do think was the cause of the great political change last election? Was it because people did not understand the McKinley bill?"

No, I think not. I am a Republican with tariff reform tendencies, and I am quite sure it was not because the people failed to understand the bill. That is charging the American nation with a degree of ignorance which 65,000,000 people could hardly possess. It is too much.

When I lived in Wyoming I ran for the legislature. I was defeated. On counting the votes, it occurred to me that the people of Wyoming had a political or personal repugnance for me and did not desire to have me legislate for them.

It was not because they misunderstood the bill.

A charming little brochure is just out containing gems of oratory from Ingersoll, Blaine, Daniel Dougherty and Chauncey M. Depew. They are the mature thoughts of these great men, and are entirely new, never having been published before or even publicly delivered. The book contains about 300 pages, well printed and carefully and neatly bound. It is compiled by an old stenographer who was for ten years an after dinner reporter, and thus was enabled to hear and take down some of the oratorical gems which these eminent gentlemen afterward wished that they had expressed at the dinner. The author asks me to kindly withhold his name.

Bill Nye.

A Satisfactory Interview.

Editor: You offered yourself to my daughter last night, you say.

Squibb: Yes, sir.

"Did you compose yourself for that occasion?"

"I did; yes, sir."

"You are sure you hadn't been the rounds, and declined with thanks several times?"

"Quite sure, sir."

"My daughter found you available, did she?"

"She accepted me, yes, sir."

"Well, a professional humorist is a funny man for my daughter to marry, and you have my blessing. Check will follow soon."—Puck.

A Slight Error.

"We'll have to dispense with your services after today," said the editor.

"What's the matter now?" asked the idiot reporter.

"Aren't you the man who wrote up the coffin holocaust?"

"Yes."

"Well, we don't want a man who says in that connection that 'fortunately none of the coffins was occupied, so no lives were lost.' Your place is on a comic paper or in a lunatic asylum."—Munsey's Weekly.

Justifiable Homicide.

"There was a good deal of excitement over the killing and for a time lynching was talked of, but when the cause of it became known there was a reversal of public sentiment and the verdict of justifiable homicide was unanimously approved."

"What was the cause?"

"This: Why is a fellet in pursuit of a young lady like an exclamation point?"

"Because he follows a lass (alas!)"—New York Herald.

It Was Breast.

"I should like to observe, madam," said the patient boarder, "that while I am very fond of the neck of the fowl you are carving I shall deny myself this year and beg for white chunk off the breast. With this view I have had my trunk packed and a drayman is now waiting at the door for an answer. Er—isn't breast a neck?"—American Grocer.

Now and Then.

He: My friend goes on the stage in minor parts.

She: And does he make a good minor?

SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.

An American Artist on L'Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Description of the Studios, Museum, and the Lectures.

The Having System is Practiced by the Students.

PARIS, November 25.—The Paris Ecole des Beaux Arts, or School of Fine Arts, is a large and imposing building, which in olden times was a convent. The big gate in the rue Bonaparte is adorned by two busts, those of Poussin and Puget, the famous painter, and the equally famous sculptor of the seventeenth century. The immense court beyond is, as it were, divided in two by a fragment from an old castle a very fine specimen of architecture. To the right is the museum, once the convent chapel, a beautiful inner court called "*la cour de Murier*" or Mulberry court, various studios, and finally the large exhibition rooms, with a separate entrance on the Quai Malaquais. Facing the rue Bonaparte are other studios, the handsome library, the gallery of antiquities, etc. These are divided by a narrow court from the dissecting amphitheatre and the cells in which the aspirants for the Prix de Rome, or Roman prize, are shut up each year during several weeks.

When the examinations I described in my last letter have been successfully passed, the "new boy," whether he be French or not, has a right to enjoy all the advantages the school can offer. He may choose the masters he prefers. There are three studios for painters directed by the distinguished artists, Gerome, Delaunay and Bonnat. These artists are not only celebrated, and justly so, but they are excellent teachers. M. Gerome is particularly careful with regard to the drawing from the antique. The other two professors have lately entered upon their duties, their predecessors, Cabanel and Boulanger, having died quite recently.

The student having chosen his master has but to present himself at 8 o'clock in the morning, and take his place among the forty or fifty students of the studio. This is an ordeal from which many young men shrink with nervous dread. Stories of practical jokes have been handed down from one generation of students to another, and some forty or fifty years ago these practical jokes were indeed often cruel. On one occasion an unfortunate youth died in consequence of exposure to cold and shock to the nerves. To our modern ideas this hazing is simply odious, and, I am happy to say, it has almost disappeared. The new pupil must expect, however, to be made fun of in one way or another, but he need fear nothing more than to be told to sing a comic song, to submit to a mock examination from some fellow student disguised for the occasion, or to be forced to get up on the stand and serve as a model. If he enters into the spirit of the fun, accepts the jokes, laughs with the others and shows that he is a "good fellow" he will be tormented no more. He soon becomes one of many and slips quietly into the routine of a student's life.

The school, which is supported by government, is free. There are however some and inevitable expenses for every new comer. Each studio is governed by one of the pupils, chosen by vote, usually among the most brilliant young artists, who is called "Massier." He is invested with considerable authority. He it is who engages the models, who has the honor of receiving the master, the "patron" or "boss," as the young men call their professor, when, twice a week, this august personage comes to correct their work. But the most important office of the "Massier" is to collect the money of the new students. There are certain small expenses, such as soap for the washing of the brushes, towels, an easel, a stool, etc., which falls upon the students. Besides, each newcomer is expected to "treat" his comrades. If he is rich—an unusual case—he invites them to a restaurant to lunch or dine; but this is by no means the rule. As a usual thing a glass of wine at the nearest wine shop and some cakes suffice for what is called the "beinvenue," or welcome. A young man must expect the first day to spend somewhere about $12 (60 francs). After this he may attend every sort of lesson or lecture, read in the library, study in the gallery of antiques, dissect in the amphitheatre, all without again opening his purse. He is also perfectly free to absent himself should he not be a good worker and not desirous of making the most of his advantages. There is no sort of control. The only result will be that a lazy student will be most likely found wanting when he presents himself at the periodical public examinations, in that case he ceases to belong to the school and must begin anew at the following session.

A young man sometimes absents himself from other motives than idleness. I said in a former letter that millionaires are now among those would be artists. Many of the students receive some help from the authorities of their native town. A boy shows artistic talent, his drawings attract the attention of his masters, he belongs to a poor family and can hope for no pecuniary aid from his parents. He, then, not infrequently obtains from the municipal council of his native town a small pension which enables him to live, at least, not to starve, during the first few years spent in Paris. In order to eke out this pittance often not over $150 or $200 a year—many of these poor students try to earn a little money. Nothing comes amiss to them—sign painting, sentimental compositions for candy boxes, portraits at two or three dollars apiece, etc. And their hard workers are often among the best students; they make up for lost time when they return to school after one of the periodical absences, and often carry off medals and prizes, which their richer comrades fail to obtain.

Among the hardest students of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, those who get to work first and leave off the last are, I am glad to say, my young countrymen. This, at least, is the testimony borne by their French companions. American energy and spirit will tell everywhere.

The instruction given at the Beaux Arts is not confined to drawing, painting or modeling. Professors, chosen among the best Paris can afford, lecture before the students who are thus enabled to complete their general education. And this is more necessary than many artists imagine. High culture and refined intelligence help almost as much as natural talent in the formation of a real artist.

Twice a week, at 1 o'clock, there is an interesting course of lectures on history. Few studies are more useful to a young artist. The choice of subjects for large historical pictures is often too lightly treated by our modern students. It has been so—what the fashion of late years to make fun of the "old fellows" who pay great attention to the "subject" of a picture. That is but a temporary consideration, say the critics, unworthy of a true painter or sculptor. Show us men and women in fine attitudes, harmonious as to color, and call them by the first name that comes into your head, or by no name at all! I think this is a great mistake. Artistic merit is quite compatible with thought and intelligence; and a man's intelligence shows itself in his conception of a well-known scene, as well as in the arrangement of drapery or the color of a background.

What I have said of the lectures on history can now be applied to those on literature. This is a very popular course of lectures. The professor not only explains the [illegible] text, but quotes largely from them, and as he reads the celebrated and thrilling passages the students see, in imagination, the spirited pictures which they hope some day to execute. Not only the old Greek tragedians are explained to them and Racine and Corneille among the French, but Shakespeare is not forgotten, nor is he the least appreciated among the poets of the past. The time has long gone by when the Bard of Avon was hissed off the stage in France as a sort of barbarous and uncouth genius. However, we have his works may be in the best French translation, Shakespeare still has power enough to raise enthusiasm among Frenchmen.

In June, some lectures on the history of costume, with draped figures by way of examples, are given. Of course there are also profitable courses of anatomy, of decoration, of perspective and of mathematics. It will thus be seen that a hard working young man, who has made up of all the Ecole des Beaux Arts, has, when he leaves the school, a thorough education training.

GEO. P. A. HEALY.

[illegible] Kennedy requires [illegible] two weeks [illegible] long the bust in the Library [illegible] by [illegible] Now that the gold mine [illegible] Yield [illegible] that they are [illegible] [illegible] wrapped.

SENATE IN SESSION.

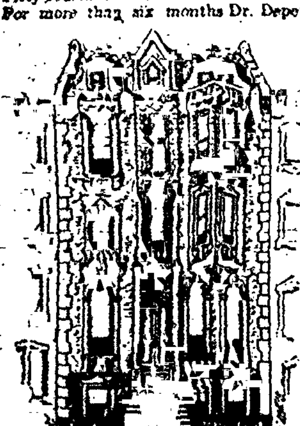
Vice President Levi P. Morton in the Chair.

Ingalls, "The Kansas Stork," and How He Presides.

A Famous Trio Completed by Morrill and Edmunds.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, orator, railroad president and candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, has just taken possession of his home again at No. 43 West Fifty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue. For more than six months Dr. Depew



DR. DEPEW'S REMODELED RESIDENCE.

was banished from his household by a small army of plasterers, carpenters and other mechanics, who took complete possession before the genial doctor's departure for Europe early in the year. They held the place against all comers hereafter. Mr. Depew's return, compelling that gentleman to take refuge with his family at a hotel. The workmen have at last given way, however, and the improvements they wrought are so substantial and wonderful that Dr. Depew feels himself more than repaid for his temporary banishment. His mansion is practically a new one.

The big, brown stone building was formerly occupied by Surgeon General William Hammond, and was always distinguished from the neighboring buildings by its striking exterior. The difference has become more marked than ever now that it is crowned by an additional story. A Gothic gable now surmounts an additional bow window, with brown stone pilasters and carved capitals.

The change is even greater in the interior than on the outside, as the house has been, in its main parts, entirely remodeled and newly furnished. Entering through the heavy outside doors, the first impression is of the exquisite taste with which the broad and lofty hall has been furnished. There are old Italian chairs, a quaintly carved ... and a medieval suit of armor at the foot of the great stairway. A number of paintings, among others Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington, are so arranged as to give the best possible effect.

The walls are finished in terra cotta, with gilt scrolls in relief, and the floor is

THE STAIRCASE.

of inlaid woods in variegated colors. Turning to the right, the first apartment is the drawing room, an artistic triumph. The walls are finished in red and gold, with a particularly fine blue and gold ornamental frieze, copied from the celebrated Bayeux tapestry. The floor, of polished inlaid woods, is covered with rich Persian and Turkish rugs, some of them marvels of design and color. The furniture is chiefly Louis Seize and Chippendale in various shades, but all harmonizing with the general tone of the room.

Noticeable among the art works is the piece by Fedens, which won distinction at the Paris exposition, representing Guttenburg, the inventor of printing, and an apprentice, a present to Mr. Depew from Joseph Pulitzer. Paintings by eminent American and European artists are mementoes, among them being some noted works. Curtains of cream colored embroidered satin hang from beneath hammered brass grilles, and passing through them the music room is reached. Finished in gold and white, with furniture in the same colors, this is one of the prettiest of the many apartments in the house, and here at her grand piano Mrs. Depew is among harmonious surroundings.

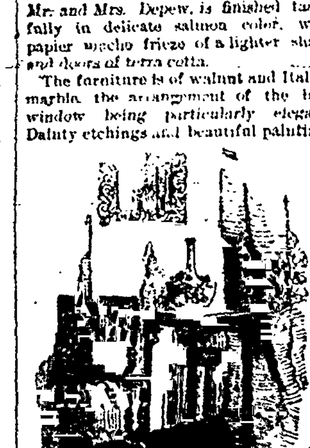
At one side, in a glass case, is the Sevres vase presented to Mr. Depew by the French government to commemorate his oration at the unveiling of the Bartholdi statue. Further along on the ...side of the hall is the spacious dining room, where forty guests can be seated. The walls of dark red are in keeping with the massive mahogany furniture, and appropriate quotations in Greek, Latin, French and English make a frieze. A large mahogany sideboard contains a display of rare china and porcelain, much of which is of historical interest.

Crossing the hall the library, a large room furnished entirely after Egyptian design, is reached, where from the ceiling in blue, black and gold look down the sacred ibis and crocodile, while the face of one of the Pharaohs watches from a painting the preparation of those orations which delight thousands of Americans. Arranged around on rosewood shelves are several thousand volumes of handsomely bound books, embracing the choicest of the world's literature, the library being especially complete in historical works. The law collection is also large and well selected. Here is Mr. Depew's workshop, a private hall leading to the reception room and allowing him easy access to visitors. In the rear is a smaller room, with shelves filled with political and general pamphlets and files of important journals.

Returning to the hall, the reception room is reached, where above walls hung with Louis Seize gold embroidered satin are delicate friezes in cream colored papier mache relief. The furniture is mainly of the Seventeenth century and embraces some rare pieces in carved rosewood. On a mantel is a wonderful piece of mechanism in the shape of a miniature locomotive, the machinery of which revolves on a lever being moved. A cabinet of rare bric-a-brac testifies to Mr. Depew's taste as a collector while on his frequent visits abroad.

A feature of the interior is a broad open stairway, with elaborately carved railings, mounting which one reaches the sleeping apartments of the family, now consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Depew and Chauncey, Jr., aged 11 years; Mrs. Depew's two little nieces (daughters of her dead brother, Mr. W. A. Hegeman), and her mother, Mrs. William Hegeman. The front room with bow window overlooking the street, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Depew, is finished tastefully in delicate salmon color, with papier mache frieze of a lighter shade and doors of terra cotta.

The furniture is of walnut and Italian marble, the arrangement of the bow window being particularly elegant. Dainty etchings and beautiful paintings



A CORNER IN THE DRAWING ROOM.

help make up the luxurious view which meets "our Chauncey's" eyes as he awakes each morning. His dressing room to the right is finished in flesh colors and is complete in all the conveniences of the toilet. Adjoining it is a prettily furnished room with light blue walls and ceiling, where Chauncey, Jr., sleeps and dreams of political struggles in which he is as much interested as his

A COZY NOOK.

father. Educated at home, he has developed a passion for political and historical studies, and always surpasses in knowledge of those subjects boys several years older than himself.

It would be difficult to picture a more charming room than that of Mrs. Hegeman, with walls of old red and dado of olive green, the frieze representing scenes from Fougera's tales, painted in antique style. The furniture is in rosewood, and the floor, as in the other rooms, of inlaid woods—oak, walnut and ebony.

The sitting room opposite is a Japanese room, and is furnished in keeping with the general design. Walls and ceiling are elegantly decorated in Japanese style, and the result is decidedly pleasing. An ebony cabinet filled with curiosities from Japan, and vases, fans and other curios of that country, make the room a truly oriental one. The third story was formerly devoted to the servants' use, but finding themselves cramped for room Mr. Depew decided last summer to enlarge the building. This was done under the supervision of Architect James E. Ware, by whom another story was added and a bow window placed in the third story. Other changes in this story were also made, and the result has been the creation of several handsome guest chambers, which will be furnished in harmony with the rest of the house. The main stairway has been extended to the fourth story, which will hereafter be occupied by the servants.

The most marked characteristic of the interior is the great elegance of the finishing, in which to a profusion of beautiful articles is joined an artistic arrangement and a luxurious combination of form and color.

Originally it had been intended to give a house warming early in November, but the workmen were backward and did not finish their contract in time. Therefore it will not be until late in December that the contemplated house warming will be given, and in the meantime all the artistic beauties of the household will remain covered up. HENRY JOHNSON.

HENRY VILLARD.

Brief Sketch of His Antecedents, Career and Character.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—So many and so contradictory stories have been circulated and printed about Henry Villard during the panicky condition of Wall street that the general public, forming its opinions as it does from what it hears and reads in the newspapers, must be greatly puzzled as to the antecedents and character of the man. He has been a prominent, often a leading, financier in Europe and this country for sixteen years, and more than half that time has been a power in the monetary market of America and Germany.

He was born in the old cathedral town of Speyer in 1835, the only son of a civil judge who afterward became a justice of the supreme court of Bavaria. One of his two sisters died early, and the other is the wife of a general in the German army who not long since represented the Bavarian government at the court of Berlin. His family is distinguished and related to some of the most influential personages in the empire, where he enjoys the highest esteem and favor. He was carefully educated, having been graduated at the Gymnasium of his native city before 17. While studying at the University of Munich he became so dissatisfied with the political oppression (his tendencies had from the first been democratic) prevailing in Germany at that time that he immigrated to the New World, where some of his more liberal kinsmen had preceded him. Eighteen when he arrived here, and bent on making a place for himself, he assumed the name of Villard, his own being Hilgard, that he should bring discredit on his family by non-success. He achieved success so much earlier than he had anticipated that he found the resumption of his patronymic extremely inconvenient. He has, therefore, kept the name of his adoption, making no secret of the fact, familiar to all his friends and most of his acquaintances.

In the west he showed a strong bias toward journalism, and speedily mastering English became correspondent, one after another, of the leading newspapers of the republic. His service was most valuable. He formed intimacies with the principal public questions and men of the day, and exercised a potent influence privately and publicly. On the breaking out of the war he joined the army and furnished admirable accounts of many of the most memorable occurrences of the strife, and won wide reputation thereby. At 30 he married Miss Fanny Garrison, sole daughter of William Lloyd Garrison, the apostle of emancipation, and soon after went to Europe, where at intervals he has since spent much of his time. He continued to write for the daily and periodical press until 1873, when, as he was living at Weisbaden, he interested himself in American securities, and so formed the acquaintance of many prominent bankers of Frankfort and Berlin. This led to his return to the United States as their agent, and to his protection of their interests in certain defaulted bonds, also to his organization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, by which he and his intimates made a great deal of money, and which has paid dividends from the start.

By this time (1879) he had gained broad fame as an able and brilliant financier, and his completion of the Northern Pacific road and his administration of its affairs gave him a national and transatlantic reputation. He was at the acme of his renown and prosperity when, at the close of 1883, he lost the bulk of his fortune, estimated at $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, and resigned the presidency of the corporations he had controlled. At this time he was vigorously attacked by men who had suffered by the decline of the securities he had managed. But his friends have always claimed that he acted in the most honorable manner; that he sacrificed $1,000,000 trying to protect his friends, and that he was the heaviest loser of all by the downward course of the market. Broken in health by his long labors and hard struggle, he went abroad with his family for rest and recuperation, and remained two years. The Germans retained complete faith in his abilities in spite of his reverses, and evinced their esteem and admiration for him in every way possible. They bought more and more largely of the Northern Pacific securities, and when he came back to New York he was again, through them, the controller of the road. He returned to Wall street, and had more friends than before.

Now that the stocks known as the Villards, the Northern Pacific, the North American, and the Edison General Electric—have materially declined owing to the reckless speculations of London, Villard has once more been assailed. But his admirers hold that he is as untainted as ever by any just reproach. He may be too confident, too sanguine, they say, but he has stood firmly by his friends; he has not disposed of his securities; he has not acted a double part. Villard's return to America, leaving his family in Germany, is due to the fact that he believes his presence here may do good.

PAUL R. CLEVELAND.

HE WAS BEATEN.

Where Woman's Will Came in Contact With Man's Determination.

A theatrical man tells the following story. He did not attempt to vouch for its truth, so the writer does not, merely giving it here for what it is worth as an illustration of a woman's will. The man who told the story also disclosed the names of those about whom it is related, but owing to the doubt about the absolute veracity of the tale it would not be fair to mention the names. Suffice it to say that one was an actor and the other an actress, and both very well known to the public. So call the actor Y——, because that is about as far as one can get from his name, and the actress Miss A——, because her name is nothing like that either.

Miss A——, besides being perhaps the most prominent character in the play, was also the stage manager, and it was she who regulated Mr. Y——'s salary.

Now Y—— had long contended that his salary was not one-half what it should be, and Miss A—— declared as firmly that this was neither here nor there, for the salary would remain unchanged. This condition of affairs did not make the two love each other as good Christians are expected to do. Such scenes as these (behind the wings of course) became frequent:

"When are you going to raise my salary?"

"Never."

"All right, then. I leave you to-morrow."

"Very well, why don't you?"

Or the war might be varied to this form:

"Are you going to raise my salary this week?"

"No."

"Next week?"

"No."

"When?"

"Never."

That determined "never" was a disagreeable check to argument. Finally Y—— worked out a sub-plot in the play. In one act he, the noble hero, carried Miss A—— from a top story to the ground down a ladder. One night when this scene came on he stepped upon the first round of the ladder as usual holding in his arms his fair burden. But instead of coming down quickly as usual, as a vigorous, invincible hero should, he stopped.

"Now," he whispered in her ear, "raise my salary."

"Never."

"Raise my salary or I drop you."

Here was a crisis. Two things were in danger—the success of the scene and the actress' bones.

"Raise my salary or I drop you." The "house" was waiting. Miss A—— closed her eyes.

"Never!" she said, and he carried her safely down the ladder.—New York Tribune.

Civic Pride.

"Oh, Liverpool is immensely superior to Chicago," said the tourist. "Why, me boy, she has 250 miles of the best paved streets in the world, and it costs her $40,000 a year to keep them in repair."

"Humph! Does it?" replied Bulger. "Well, I want you to understand, my dear sir, that it costs Chicago a danged sight more than that to keep hers torn up."—Chicago Tribune.

Uninteresting Company.

Dashaway—I have fallen into the bad habit of talking to myself lately.

Cleverton—I wondered why you were looking so bored.—Harper's Bazar.

OF DR. DEPEW'S HOME.

He Has for Some Time Been Living at a Hotel.

In the Meantime Workmen Have Been Busy.

They Have Made His House Practically a New One.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Here is the senate in session again, and as we sit in the gallery and watch the great men below a thousand little peculiarities and incidents and recollections crowd for mention. Vice President Morton is in the chair, and more nervous than usual. Looking straight down at the top of his head we have opportunity to see how perfect his wig is. If you did not know the smooth, neatly parted hair you see

"THE KANSAS STORK."

there was made up by a Parisian wigger you would never suspect it. Mr. Morton does not like the work of presiding over the deliberations of the senate, that is evident. It is too obviously a task for him, one which makes him nervous, fearful, timid.

He is afraid to open his mouth lest he say the wrong thing, and constantly has his eye on two senators who sit a little to the left, as if looking to them for the cue what to do next. These senators, Ingalls and Edmunds, are ever on the alert to give assistance, and the amiable but hesitating man in the chair puts a question when Mr. Edmunds nods and declares the order of business is so and so, when Mr. Ingalls calls a page and sends a marked copy of the calendar to the desk of the presiding officer. Vice President Morton says presiding over the sessions of the senate is the hardest work he ever did in his life, and after an hour or so of it this day he retires to his private room to compose his nerves.

The man who takes his place is one of the marked characters of this gathering of notables. Senator Ingalls is a man who would attract attention anywhere. He is unlike any other man in the world. As he stands at the base of the platform on which the president sits, waiting to ascend, he unconsciously assumes a statuesque posture so like that of some great, peculiar, impossible swamp bird that a newspaper correspondent who sits by my side, and who has some genius for pencil sketching, exclaims, "Look at the Kansas stork!" and rapidly draws an amusing picture. Mr. Ingalls is an habitual attitudinizer. Some people say he does this because he knows it attracts attention and excites comment; but I think it is all done unconsciously.

The same skeptics declare Mr. Reed, the most conspicuous man at the other end of the Capitol, uses his down east drawl designedly and with the same purpose in view, because he knows it is quaint and alluring; but these suspicions are very unjust. Mr. Reed drawls and twangs because he can't help it, any more than he can help being fat and sassy. As for Mr. Ingalls, it is as natural for him to pose, to be picturesque, to fold his arms on his breast or clasp hands behind his back, as it is for him to breathe. Politics aside, and thinking only of the men who are interesting and extraordinary, it is a pity that Mr. Ingalls may leave the senate, where he is clearly the most conspicuous figure. He is not exactly popular among his associates, but every one will be sorry to see him go.

Without Ingalls the thin, tall, grave man with a voice six sizes too large for him; the man whose face has an expression of vitriol and of intellectual savagery in it; the man who chews his scrubby gray mustache all the time and occasionally adjusts his red cravat or takes off his owl like spectacles and wipes them with an air all his own, inimitable and indescribable; the man who speaks the English language in large, bold type, all nicely punctuated, accentuated and italicized, so that every syllable he utters may be heard to the uttermost parts of the chamber—without this man, if indeed he is to go, the senate will be devoid of one of its greatest attractions. When shall we look upon his like again?

There are men here who appear to be a part of the senate chamber itself, so long have they been sitting in their accustomed spots. By Ingalls' side sits another tall, slim, grave man on whom time seems to leave few marks. John Sherman, the father of the senate, and now the Nestor of American public men, all things considered, is a remarkable instance of vitality in a frame which does not look overstrong. Six feet three inches tall, and weighing but 150 pounds, Senator Sherman is not of the physical mold of which the choicest life insurance risks are composed. Yet here he is at 67 years, ready for another winter's hard work, looking almost as young as he did fifteen years ago, and just as active, vigilant and forcible. There are no bald spots on his head, and his hair and beard are only beginning to turn gray. Without him in his old seat—a chair which is shorter by two inches than its neighbors, made so by Mr. Sherman's orders so that he will not be compelled to stoop so much in writing—the senate would have lost one of its greatest men and most conspicuous landmarks. The old senator has a way of evincing interest in everything that is going on, sitting with his long back well bowed and his neck craned forward, as if he were a tyro in the chamber; yet here he has been for thirty years, come March 4 next, less the four years which he spent as secretary of the treasury, and before coming to the senate he had been six years in the house of representatives. Thirty-six years in the very front of public service, once almost elected speaker, once in the cabinet, four times nearly within reach of the presidential nomination, and more than a quarter of a century a leader of the senate—what a great career!

Right in front of Sherman, sitting well snuggled down in his chair, his bald head bent low down, and twiddling his thumbs as usual, sits another statesman who has been so long here that it almost seems that the senate could not run on without him. George F. Edmunds is the oldest senator in continuous service. Next April he will complete a quarter of a century's service of his state in this body. With Ingalls out and Edmunds dead—for even this tough old man must some day succumb to nature's law—who will there be left to stick for the proprieties and the forms and the dignities of the ancient and honorable senate? Who will there be to coach the vice presidents of the future who are more lucky in politics than versed in legislative lore?

As Edmunds grows older he becomes bolder; he is a sort of licensed free thinker here—not a genuine infidel and scoffer, as Ingalls is, for Mr. Edmunds goes to church every Sunday and keeps a prayer book on the desk which stands in the library of his $50,000 aesthetic home in Washington, but a senator who says what he pleases about men and things in his dry, rasping, sardonic way, without much fear of being taken to task. The simple truth is every one is afraid of him. He is like the cross old bulldog loose in the yard; every one admires him, but no one cares to stir him up or play any pranks on him.

Yet Edmunds is not so cross as he looks. Half the bitter things which he says—and he says a good many—are said so coldly and dryly, with such obvious absence of feeling, with such apparent purpose to amuse in his grim, terrible way, that even the victims join in the smile which goes round and echo the prevalent comment, "What an old terror he is, to be sure!"

Sherman, Edmunds, Morrill—this trio of names comes unconsciously to the tongue. Speak of the great old men of the senate, and these are in your mind at once. Morrill is getting very old and feeble, yet here he is, determined, apparently, to die in harness, as did John Quincy Adams.

Morrill is really the patriarch of congress, being the oldest man in years and longest in service. He came to the house in 1855, along with John Sherman and Gen. Banks, and has been in either the house or the senate ever since. Thus we have two senators from a single state who have a combined service record of sixty-one years. No other state in the Union has ever equaled that, and it is safe to say that little Vermont will hold the record for many a year. The Green Mountain state appears to have a penchant for constancy to her public men, for it is a remarkable fact that both of these Vermont veterans succeeded men of long experience.

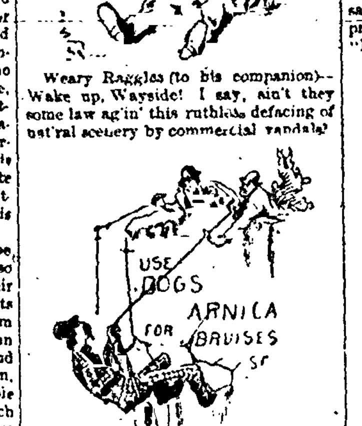
Edmunds first entered the senate seven days after the death of Solomon Foote, who had been nineteen years in congress, dying in harness, while Morrill succeeded Jacob Collamer, who had a great career as representative, cabinet officer and senator.

It is an interesting group of old men that our gaze has fallen on. By Edmunds' side sits a man with a small, weak looking body, an enormous head, a huge nose and lips which fall into his face like a canyon in a bare prairie. It is the great Evarts, now near the close of his long career. His senatorial term expires three months hence, and at three score ten and three he certainly does not aspire to further public service.

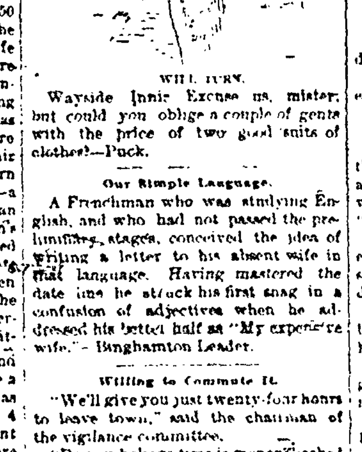
Mr. Evarts is a man who is slowly going to sleep. His years are many and they do not sit lightly on him; yet at times he can rouse himself. When he makes a speech it is like the oration of a ventriloquist's mannikin, for the form is stiff and unsteady on its pins, and on account of the absence of teeth in the orator's head the words come out without much articulation and with a certain mechanical sound. Though the body is old and the teeth conspicuous by their absence—odd that a senator should have an ineradicable prejudice against such useful products of modern civilization as manufactured molars and ivory incisors—there is nothing the matter with the great brain.

As one looks down on this old man, probably the foremost lawyer of his time in a nation of great lawyers, one can't avoid thinking of the power that brain has exercised in the affairs of man, and one wishes there were some method of measuring the ohms or volts or foot tons or horse power of a great and energetic intellect. WALTER WELLMAN.

The Worm



Weary Raggles (to his companion)—Wake up, Wayside! I say, ain't they some law ag'in' this ruthless defacing of nat'ral scenery by commercial vandals?



WILL TURN.

Wayside Innis: Excuse us, mister; but could you oblige a couple of gents with the price of two good suits of clothes?—Puck.

Our Simple Language.

A Frenchman who was studying English, and who had not passed the preliminary stages, conceived the idea of writing a letter to his absent wife in that language. Having mastered the date line he struck his first snag in a confusion of adjectives when he addressed his better half as "My experience wife."—Binghamton Leader.

Willing to Commute It.

"We'll give you just twenty-four hours to leave town," said the chairman of the vigilance committee.

"Do you believe time is money?" asked the undesired visitor.

"Yes, certainly."

"Then how much cash will you give me to leave at once?"—Munsey's Weekly.

Poor Little Tommy.

"What's the matter with you today, Tommy? You seem to be uneasy."

"I am," said the bad little boy. "Yesterday was pa's and ma's wooden wedding, and all the neighbors sent 'em shingles."—New York Sun.

ACROSS THE WAY.

Across the way there is a window
That peeps out shyly through the city leaves,
All fluttering with lacy curtain that is
Susceptible to summer's slightest breeze,
And as I gazed without my morning duty,
And of the sunrise sweetness drank my fill,
I saw, as in a mist of dew, all pearly,
A yellow bowl of daisies on the sill.

I pictured to myself my pretty neighbor
Who placed with gentle hands the flowerets there,
Who smoothed each stem in happy ... labor,
To flourish in the balmy morning air.
I wondered was she small or tall or slender,
And did she boast of brown or golden curls.
Her heart, I knew, was kind and good and tender,
A queen of all the daisy wreath of girls.

I fancied her sweet face within a bonnet,
Dressed her in dainty muslin gown of white,
With sprigs of lilac scattered all upon it,
And bright upon her breast of ribbon bright.
"Her eyes," I thought, "are like the sky above me,
Her voice just like a rippling summer rill;
How nice 'twould be if she would learn to love me,
Just as she does the daisies on the sill!"

Just then the lacy ribboned curtain parted
And Jones—you know him—forty if a day!—
Looked out and grinned, while I smiled back, half hearted.
Who'd think 'twas Jones who lived across the way,
To make my vision bright so sad and solemn,
And all my mellow morning dream to kill—
A man who writes jokes at so much a column,
Who'd think that he'd have daisies on the sill?

—Kate Masterson in Buffalo Courier.

A MAN OF HIS WORD.

He Promised to Send Forty Men Around and Kept the Promise.

It was a boiling hot day in August, and a St. Louis clothier was mopping his brow at the door when an acquaintance observed:

"You seem to be taking it hard."

"My soul! but I vhas oafe-powered und dun for! I vhas proke in two in der middle!"

"Heat affect you that way?"

"Heat! Who said heat? I can shtend fifty degrees more of dot. No, it vhas someting else. I find a man who keeps his word wid me."

"How was it?"

"Vhell, dis morning der mate of a shteamboat comes in here to buy clothing. He vhas a werry honest looking man, and he says he can pring forty deckhands to my place. I says if dot vhas so I like to gif him a suit of clothes."

"Rather risky."

"Oh, no. I fix him like dis: I bundle up dot suit und leaf him next door. If forty mens come and inquire for clothing der suit vhas his. If not, he doan' get him. He has shust gone avhay mit der suit."

"But you are a long way ahead if you sold to forty men."

"I doan' sell nottings to a single man. How you suppose I vhas tooken in? It vhas a great game.—Ash dot $18 suit he took avhay only cost me $4.25 I can almost laugh aboudt it myself. Here is how she vhas. One man after another comes in, looks about und says:

"'Good day. Say, I vhas going down to Florida dis week, und I like to take a fur trimmed oafercoat along. Show me sometings for about twenty dollar.'

"Efery man said dot same thing, und vhen der last one vhas gone oudt und I vhas lying on der floor in a dead faint dot mate comes in und says:

"'Vhell, I take dot suit along. If you doan't half some fur trimmed oafercoats for my boys I haf to go somewhere else. I vhas a man who always keeps my word.'

"Und dot's what ails me," he gasped as he fell upon a stool at the door. "Fur trimmed oafercoats vhen it vhas 105 degrees in my ice box!"—New York Sun.

He Was the Man.

He did not look altogether like a murderer as he came into the station house, nor yet altogether like a burglar.

"I would be pleased to see the lieutenant," he asked of the house sergeant. "I have an important confession to make."

The sergeant, with visions of slices of a big reward floating before his mental vision, tried to get the secret out of him.

The old man for a long time refused. Finally, after the sergeant had sent out for several growlers of beer, he consented to unbosom himself.

"You have heard of Tascott, the murderer of the Chicago millionaire Snell?"

"Yes, yes," cried the sergeant, hardly daring to breathe.

"Well, cost what it will," hummed the old man, "I—I am the man who struck Billy Patterson."—Philadelphia Times.

Reason Enough.

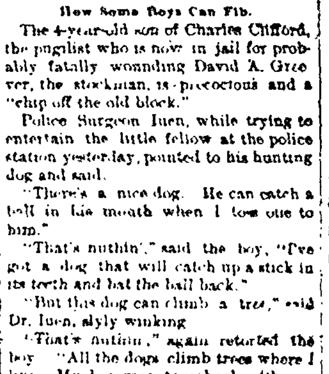
First Landlady—I see that Mr. Feedwell has left you.

Second Landlady—Yes; I had to tell him to go.

First Landlady—Was he behind with his board?

Second Landlady—No; but I couldn't stand his joking. I had a splendid dinner for Thanksgiving, and asked him to say grace, and he went and recited a prayer from the Episcopal service called "In time of dearth and famine."—Life.

Outside the Bakery Window.



Mickey—What way would you rudder die, Blazey?

Blazey—I dunno. I think I'd rudder eat too much an' bust.—Judge.

How Some Boys Can Fib.

The 4-year-old son of Charles Clifford, the pugilist who is now in jail for probably fatally wounding David A. Greever, the stockman, is precocious and a "chip off the old block."

Police Surgeon Iuen, while trying to entertain the little fellow at the police station yesterday, pointed to his hunting dog and said:

"There's a nice dog. He can catch a ball in his mouth when I toss one to him."

"That's nuthin'," said the boy. "I've got a dog that will catch up a stick in its teeth and bat the ball back."

"But this dog can climb a tree," said Dr. Iuen, slyly winking.

"That's nuthin'," again retorted the boy. "All the dogs climb trees where I live. My dog goes to school with me and is in the same class." The police surgeon's breath was taken away and he had nothing further to say.—Kansas City Times.

The Lover's Thanksgiving.

"Let me help you to a wing, pet."

"Oh, darling, you are too good!"

"Er—let me help you to two wings, angel!"—American Grocer.

J. J. HAGERMAN, Pres't. J. A. HAYES, Jr., Cashier. CHAS. THURLOW, Vice Pres't. A. SUTTON, Ass't Cashier.

First National Bank

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

CAPITAL $100,000
SURPLUS 50,000

BUYS AND SELLS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE AND DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS:
B. J. EATON, LOUIS R. EHRICH, IRVING HOWBERT. J. J. HAGERMAN, A. A. McGOVNEY. CHAS. THURLOW, B. F. CROWELL, J. A. HAYES, Jr. (g-13-1y)

HOLIDAY GOODS.

I HAVE opened and am now displaying the largest and handsomest line of Holiday Goods ever shown in the City of Colorado Springs.

Whisk Broom Holders, Towel Racks, Toilet Cases, Lap Tablets, Travelers' Cases, Ink Wells, Combination Cases, Glove Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Cases, Handkerchief Boxes, Work Boxes, Collar and Cuff Sets, Shaving Sets, Manicure Sets, Smoker's Sets, Infant's Sets, Jewel Cases, Hand Mirrors, Odor Cases, Picture Frames, Albums, Wall Mirrors, Fancy Brass Ware, Fancy Baskets, Cigar Cases, Call Bells, Washable Dolls, Match Safes, Kid Covered Dolls, Rubber Dolls, Building Blks, China Dolls, Rubber Toys, Dressed Dolls, Wooden Toys, Handkerchiefs of all Kinds, Iron Toys.

Be sure and look at my stock before you purchase.

N. O. JOHNSON, - 24 Pike's Peak Avenue.

C. E. Evans & Co. COLO.

HATTERS & OUTFITTERS

30 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Just Received Something

Entirely New in Neckwear.

The handsomest ever shown in Colorado. These are the VERY LATEST IMPORTATIONS FROM PARIS, and cannot be found elsewhere. Just the thing for a Handsome CHRISTMAS Gift.

For Ladies . . . . .

Special Sale

BIG DISCOUNT.

On Belts, Card Cases, Hand Bags, Handkerchief and Glove Cases, Music Rolls, Pocket Books, Toilet Cases, Work Boxes, and Over Gaiters, at

H. T. O'BRIEN'S,

18 SOUTH TEJON STREET. Telephone No. 75.

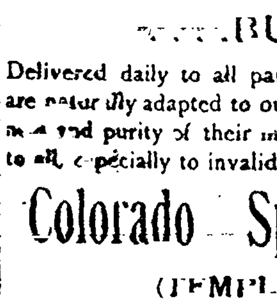
San Antonio, Texas.

We have some fine business property, residence lots and acreage. Also agents for lots in South Heights. Call and see us and we will give you all the information we can. We have property there that we know there is good money in.

J. T. BURKHOLDER.

Real Estate & Improvement Co.,

ROOMS 21, 22 and 23 HAGERMAN BLOCK.



PIANOS, ORGANS, Sewing Machines, Sheet Music, and Musical Merchandise.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines for Rent

Hext & Williams, 24 E. Kiowa St.

Broadmoor Farm.

Telephone Nos. 153, 167.

Swiss Milk, Cream, AND BUTTER.

Delivered daily to all parts of the city. The Swiss Cows are naturally adapted to our climate and altitude. The health and purity of their milk must at once recommend itself to all, especially to invalids.

Colorado Springs Gardens

(TEMPLETON'S GAP)

Milk, Butter, Cream. The Best and Purest

F. W. ISHAM, - - Manager.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

COUNTRY'S ARMAMENT

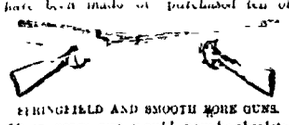
It Can be Increased to Almost Any Proportions.

Not Much Money Spent Now on Deadly Weapons

Extensive Resources in Case of an Emergency.

[Copyrighted by American Press Association.]

Notwithstanding the many American inventions relating to ordnance made during the last quarter of a century the army of the United States is very poorly equipped with weapons both large and small. This condition is not in the least due to the inactivity or the poverty of the ordnance department but exists because of a lack of appropriations. It happens that the economical policy has been a wise one, for the United States has not needed any guns of late with which to defend her dignity, and during the last twenty five years such improvements have been made in small arms and cannon that those which might have been made of purchased ten or



SPRINGFIELD AND SMOOTH BORE GUNS.

fifteen years ago would now be obsolete. The country, therefore, has been saved the expense of experiments, and has had the good luck not to have had its unarmed condition taken advantage of.

When the war closed in 1865 the government had on hand vast supplies of arms and ammunition. During the conflict the Springfield muzzle loading rifle was the chief small weapon in use and proved very effective. Hundreds of inventors were at work during that period endeavoring to perfect a magazine gun. It was not used much then, and it has not been adopted by the American army yet.

Boards of ordnance began discussing guns in 1863, and in 1869 the modified Springfield rifle was adopted as the small arm for the infantry and cavalry. The old muzzle loading weapon was altered into a breech loader, and that is about all the change made up to date. The government still has thousands of the old "muzzle loaders," and these are for sale to all who care to buy and will go through the formality of writing to the chief of ordnance at Washington and applying for permission to purchase. In reply the applicant will receive an order on the ordnance sergeant keeper to sell at $1 with the number of guns he may wish. Various Grand Army posts are equipped in this way, which has also served many targets to provide themselves with weapons. The old smooth bore Springfield makes a fine shot gun and carries with great force and accuracy.

During the war the field artillery was chiefly the Rodman three inch rifles and the twelve pound bronze Napoleons. These guns are still in use, and the ten batteries that is, two companies to each of the five artillery regiments in the army—are now supplied with these same guns. The last congress appropriated $70,000 for the purchase of machine guns, and such an appropriation has been made annually for several years past, so that about seventy-five such guns each one costs about $1,000

THE GATLING MACHINE GUN.

have been bought and issued to the light batteries and to several artillery companies of state militia.

Neither the magazine rifle nor the machine gun has ever been thoroughly tested in actual war, though the Turks at Plevna had several thousand of the former. The mitrailleuse which the French used against the Germans was of course a machine gun, but its effectiveness was inconsiderable compared with that of the weapons of today. Some time ago, while on a visit to Hartford, I went out to the Colt armory on the invitation of Dr. Gatling, the inventor of the arm which bears his name. He showed me how rapidly he could fire the gun. How fast that was I can't begin to say, but bullet followed bullet so quickly that there seemed no appreciable space between the discharges. He placed a three inch plank of oak against the target and began firing at it, moving the gun so that each bullet struck just next to where the preceding one had entered. The board, some twelve inches wide, was cut cleanly across, just as though a crosscut saw had been drawn through it.

Then to show how accurately the weapon could be used the inventor aimed it at a certain point on the board. He fired several shots, and when we examined the target there was only one little hole just large enough to admit the first bullet fired. The doctor, who by the way, has the most kindly face I ever looked upon, smiled sweetly and asked whether I thought a regiment could charge a battery of such guns. "It would kill every mother's son of them," he added. This remark sounded very calm and bloodthirsty. But Dr. Gatling counts himself a philanthropist, for he holds that the more horrible war is made the less war there will be.

It is not necessary in the new order of things for the American government to make the same preparations for equipping its forces with small guns and with machine guns as in the case of heavy guns to be mounted in forts and used aboard ships. The plants owned by private concerns in the United States are now sufficiently large to enable them to supply vast quantities of material upon short notice. But in the case of heavy guns the republic has not had until recently plants with facilities for making those monstrous instruments of warfare. Congress has appropriated ample sums for this purpose, and there are now

A HEAVY COAST GUN

building and have already been built cannon of heavy caliber and enormous range. Nearly all of the big guns now mounted upon American forts are long out of date and useless, except for firing salutes and drilling the men in the handling of artillery. Many of the smooth bores have had rifled tubes shrunk into them, and in that way the range and penetrating power have been increased. But even thus improved they would be inadequate in time of war.

Not only has there been a great revolution in gun making, but the explosives used are in many instances much different from the old fashioned kinds. When the war was over the government had a vast quantity of powder on hand. This lasted for twenty three years and was used up in target practice, the Indian wars, firing salutes etc., while a great deal not suited for military work was employed by the engineers for blasting. The supply some time ago ran so low that salutes and other purely ornamental uses of the material were omitted. It has never been the custom of the government to keep very large stocks, and the consumption of the war time stocks was deliberate. In view of accumulating powder, it is the policy of the ordnance department to gather as quantities of niter and issue it to contractors when necessary. No private powder maker could afford to keep on hand the amount of niter likely to be needed in time of war.

Experiments have been and are constantly being made with the new smokeless powder from which so much is expected. At the Springfield armory this explosive has been tried very fully with small arms, and the results are satisfactory as to the great velocity produced but this velocity and the absence of smoke are at the expense of the pressure on the barrels of the guns. If it turns out that the smokeless powder, in case of rapid firing, burns the weapons it is likely to be quite dangerous to friends that far. If the pressure exerted is constant, and if the explosive gives us the advantages which the Germans claim for it the guns could of course be strengthened.

With the infantry and cavalry armed with magazine guns the light artillery supplied with machine guns, the forts defended with great cannon which send missiles we know not how far to ten miles, and all of these using a powder which makes no smoke to betray the situation of an enemy the whole tactics of war will have to be changed. But in talking with army men I have failed to find a single one who would say that he was looking forward with any interest to the practical test in actual warfare of these recent inventions in the art of killing.

JNO. GILMER SPEED.

GENIAL "MRS. PARTINGTON."

The Story of His Life as Quaintly Told by Himself.

Among hundreds of similar autographic treasures that have come at various times into my keeping is a letter which was not written for publication, but from which I am impelled to transcribe certain passages. At my earnest solicitation Mr. Shillaber, who died the other day, in the summer of 1890 jotted down some personal recollections of a life that was full of events. Concerning my request he writes: "Like the charity scholar learning the alphabet, I am a little in doubt whether it will pay to go through so much to get so little, but your friendly wish must not be slighted." He then and thus blithely continues:

B. P. SHILLABER.

"I was born, as the old family record declares, July 12, 1814, in the ancient town of Portsmouth, N. H., and no better or fairer place could have been selected for the purpose. My schooling was desultory and imperfect until, at half past 15 years of age, I became an attachment of the press, the Palladium and Advertiser, printed at Dover, N. H., for which paper I worked upward of two years. It succumbed to disastrous fate, and my regrets went with it."

During the years 1831 and 1832 Mr. Shillaber was associated with the local press of his native town. He then went to Boston and finished his trade as a book printer. "In 1835," he says, "I became free, and all my energies were devoted to maintaining the proud position of a 'jour.'

"In October, 1836, bleeding as the lungs caused me to voyage to Demerara, in British Guiana, where I remained until July, 1840, a subject of William IV and of Victoria, helping to print the government Gazette. When restored to health I sailed back to New England and got married, the wisest act of my life. Book printing not being remunerative, in 1840 I associated myself with The Boston Post, in which office I continued uninterruptedly for ten years. The 'Partington' papers were commenced (in 1847) for my own amusement. Their success in The Post led me to other efforts, made anonymously.

"In 1850 I found myself (like the young partridge which hides its head under a leaf, thinking itself unseen) very widely known. In fact, my name had a celebrity. There were new duties to perform. I had a new position to maintain and new powers to exercise."

Mr. Shillaber had contributed to The Saturday Evening Gazette and other literary periodicals, and in partnership with Charles G. Halpine (afterward famous as "Private Miles O'Reilly") he started The Carpet Bag a gloriously short lived satirical newspaper. It was in 1854 that he published "The Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington and Others of the Family." The initial sales of this volume exceeded 20,000 copies! Its author had returned to The Boston Post in 1853, and for three years did local reporting for that journal, in 1856 Col. William W. Clapp offered him the associate editorship of The Saturday Evening Gazette, which Mr. Shillaber accepted, and another genial comradeship of ten years ensued. When, in 1866, Col. Clapp sold The Gazette Mr. Shillaber's regular active connection with the paper terminated. However, up to the time of his death he did his full share of literary work for many noted journals. HENRY CLAY LUKENS.

How the Money Comes In.

"The worst money we get," said a treasury official at Washington recently, "comes from the west and northwest, where the people have little use for pocketbooks, but ram their currency into their pockets regardless of the consequences. Our best money—that the least damaged—comes from New England, where the people seem to be orderly and careful. We get more money for redemption in good times than in bad, and more in midwinter and midsummer then in the spring and fall. The reports are attributable to the greater use the people have for currency in the seasons of the year which are most active commercially. Forty per cent. of the money comes in from New York city banks and 75 or 80 per cent. of it comes from the banks of the eight subtreasury cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans and San Francisco. On Mondays we get the worst money of the week for it is on that day that we chiefly hear from the remote country banks, which have a habit of holding to their currency till it is in pretty bad shape."

Southern Women in New York.

Mrs. Fronia Moffett Tyng, the wife of T. Mitchell Tyng and the daughter-in-law of Stephen N. Tyng, is from Columbus, Ga. She belongs to a fine old family, is petite, round faced, rosy cheeked and brown eyed. She is a fine Greek scholar. She writes magazine articles principally. Her novel, "Crown Jewels," had a large sale. She is now engaged in writing the life of Mary Magdalen, claiming to have unearthed positive proof that this woman, who left all to follow Christ, was a leader in society in her day; in fact, an Aspasia of the time. After all the seven devils went out by the Master may have been fashionable sins, and perhaps no worse than those which now prevail.

Miss Fanny Williams is from Atlanta and is perhaps the youngest newspaper woman in New York. She is a pretty Titian haired blonde with charming manners, who pursues her profession from very love of it. She is writing for The Tribune and other papers and has already shown that she possesses the intelligence and energy which win her success.

Of Course Not.

Mrs. Blunt—You snored awfully last night, John.

Mr. Blunt—I don't believe it.

"But you did."

"I did not. Do you suppose I'm deaf?"—Yankee Blade.

A Light Man.

"What a light man you are, Mr Colclaight!" she said at the soiree.

"I ought to be," he responded regretfully, "I'm the superintendent of a candle factory."—Washington Star.

CHRISTMAS SWEETS.

Vast Quantities Turned Out by Manufacturers.

Boxes of Candies Ranging in Price From $50 to $100.

Humble Toilers Who Make Toys for Christmas Trees.

[illegible] Christmas [illegible] in the [illegible] York at Christmas [illegible] of [illegible] turned by hand and in numbers at the rate of [illegible] per [illegible] until about the [illegible] Christmas eve. For years the business only took [illegible] but of late years it has grown to the proportions [illegible] among people in the business. [illegible] have never been so busy. [illegible] to the tempering weather that the manufacturers have given to their [illegible] and [illegible].

Among the novelties taking things in this line are [illegible] These novelties are [illegible] imitations of the "Frankfurters." They are made of genuine casings taken from the American porker, and are stuffed with a paste composed of sugar gum and cocoanut. They

WHERE THE CANDIES ARE MADE

come in long double strings like ordinary pork sausages, and are specially intended for Christmas tree ornaments.

A new fangled egg has scored a great hit. It contains a soft yelk, made of the whites of eggs baked with sugar and gum, around which is a shell of brittle sugar, colored and shaped to imitate exactly a guinea hen's product. "Yellow bananas," made of selected fruit, ground up with sugar and gum, are also being put out in immense quantities, while apples, peaches and nearly all the other fruits that grow are reproduced in the same manner, retaining all the natural flavor and appearance. A queer thing is a big potato of the peach blow variety that looks fit to put in a pot for boiling. "Helen's Babies" occupy a prominent place on the confectioners' shelves. They come in pairs—boy and girl—of pink candy, and have a hole drilled in their heads by means of which they may be strung up to the Christmas tree.

In very fine candies no attempt is made to produce novelties for the holidays. The dainty shapes that sell the year round are simply turned out in greater numbers. All the novelty is put in the bonbonnieres, and in these some wonderful results are achieved. It is nothing extraordinary for one of the fashionable confectioners to show candy boxes costing $100 each. They are generally made of hand painted satin and lined with porcelain.

A box costing $55 is a very commonplace affair, and a big importer for nearly all these bonbonnieres are imported tells me that a single store will sell several hundred of the high priced affairs for Christmas. The designs this year are particularly dainty, as the demand for them has grown very rapid of late years on account of the rage for them in Paris.

In candy toys for Christmas tree ornament there is also an endless variety. These toys are made in a very peculiar way. Some candy factories employ on their pay rolls a large number of families on whom they depend for their stock of toys. The people are too wretchedly poor to buy the sugar that is used for making the toys, so the factory furnishes it to them and charges it against their account. The patterns for the toys are also furnished in the same way. The sugar and patterns are then carried home, and the whole family is put to work making the goods in the tenement house kitchen. First the form of the proposed toy is molded from the pattern in starch, and then the molten sugar is poured in and allowed to crystallize. The coloring and finishing are all done by hand, and though few of the toys sell for more than five cents and many for a penny the work is in most instances really artistic. But the pay is small, and the combined family earnings rarely reach $7 a week.

WHERE THE CANDIES ARE EATEN.

It would make a strange contrast if by some means a picture of the candy maker's miserable home could be placed side by side on Christmas with the home in which the products of his hands hang heavy filled the gay Christmas tree.

In one warmth, light, happiness, a hundred candles blessing in the pine boughs, happy faced children pressing about with their arms full of Santa Claus' most expensive offerings. In the other, misery, squalor, dirt, the only signs of Christmas are the empty starch molds, useless now until next year; pale faced, hungry children, who are so pinched by poverty that they hardly dare to keep one of the sugar toys that their little fingers have helped to make. PAUL LATZKA

The Race Question.

Harper's Weekly.

The "short and easy way" of saying that the government ought to protect every voter in the right of voting does not dispose of the race question in the Southern states. Two recent practical movements in those states throw a great deal of light upon it. In the late election Judge Haskell, as an independent democratic candidate for the governorship in South Carolina against the regular democratic candidate, invited the support of the colored voters which his competitor repelled. The republican committee advised the support of Judge Haskell as a step toward the practical recognition of the right of suffrage among the colored citizens.

Judge Haskell was defeated, but his candidacy illustrates the truth that the solution of the difficulty lies in the legitimate division of the white vote at the polls, which carries with it naturally the division of the colored vote, and makes it the interest of all sides to have that vote freely cast, which was the theory of the reconstruction bills. The problem is to open a clinched hand. At once it is a vice which holds it clenched more firmly. Congress has the constitutional right we believe, to pass a national election bill, as it has the right to declare war with England. But the existence of such a right is not an argument for its exercise, until it is shown in both cases that its exercise may be reasonably expected to produce the result sought.

In Mississippi the new constitution, which went into effect on the 1st of November requires as a qualification for voting that the voter must pay all taxes which have been legally demanded of him for the two preceding years, and a poll tax of $2 for the support of schools, and that he must be able to read any section in the constitution of this state or he shall be able to understand the same when read to him, or give a reasonable interpretation thereof. These are not unreasonable requirements and they are described as "the first effort of a deliberative body to solve the race question."

FRIENDSHIP OF TWO REPUBLICS.

Brazil and the United States Give Greeting to Each Other.

The United States of Brazil and the United States of America have been exchanging unusual compliments, waiving

ADMIRAL DA SILVEIRA

the rigid etiquette that rules in naval circles and taking extraordinary pains to express mutual good will. President Harrison exceeded the usual courtesies by directing Rear Admiral Walker to proceed to Rio Janeiro and salute the new republic. The admiral reached there last June with his squadron of evolution, and when he entered the port the Brazilian forts hoisted the American flag and saluted before the squadron had time to first pay its respects to the port according to the usual rule. It is the universal custom for the port to await the salute of the incoming vessel before firing a gun or hoisting a flag. The Brazilians also fired fifteen guns instead of the thirteen usually accorded to a rear admiral.

As soon as possible the new republic fitted out its great flagship, the Aquidaban, and sent it with the corvette Guanabara to New York. Admiral da Silveira being in command and charged with the duty of presenting to President Harrison a medal of gold and palladium, engraved to express the amity between the two republics. The Brazilian ships reached their destination after a stormy passage, and were given a glorious welcome by the American squadron and by the forts in the harbor. The presentation of the medal at Washington was attended with a hearty exchange of compliments and courtesies.

A Novelty in Lighthouses.

"Hannaford electric and automatic lighthouse" is the full title of an invention which comes from New Zealand, and is among the first fruits of English civilization and science in that far off Australasian land. Consul Connolly at Auckland has sent to the state department at Washington a sketch and description of it, with the enthusiastic indorsement of many practical engineers and electricians who have examined it. Mr. Hannaford claims that his machinery will send forth electric

THE HANNAFORD INVENTION.

flashes plainly discernible for thirty miles. The cupola revolves and the lamp with it, but the arc within does not and is always broadside to one desired direction, the lens pulley at its back facing the land, so that flashes can be sent in that direction at will. The flash signals are arranged for the letters of the alphabet, so that any desired message can be sent, which is of great importance in case of shipwreck or war. The arc is automatic and does its own lighting or extinguishment to the minute. But the great novelty and most valuable feature is the wind mill attachment which generates the electricity and the storage of the latter to such ample amount that it would not run short of 15,000 candle power even in a six months' calm.

The Wonderful Snow Plant.

The snow plant which grows in the sierras at an altitude of 8,000 feet above sea level grows under deep banks of snow and flowers as soon as the snow melts. The flower stems consist of partly crystallized sugar, and are said to taste when cooked sweeter but not unlike asparagus. The flower resembles the hyacinth, but is far more beautiful. This wonderful plant was discovered by the late Gen. Fremont in 1844.

An Episcopal Church on Wheels.

Bishop Walker, of North Dakota, has for his present hobby a car which the Pullman company has made for him and which he facetiously dubs "The Roving Catholic Cathedral." The car is so constructed that it affords seats for eighty or more people, and contains a font, an altar, a lectern and a cabinet organ and whatever may be necessary for performing the rites and ceremonies of the Protestant Episcopal church. It will be the home of the bishop as he travels about his diocese. Notice will be sent many days in advance to the people of a

THE INTERIOR OF THE CAR.

certain town announcing the date of the bishop's visit there. On the appointed day the car will arrive and be sidetracked. At the appointed hour the people will assemble in the peripatetic cathedral and enjoy a service that otherwise their community might never have.

But sleeping car is the best of the cars via the Rock Island.

COLORADO COLLEGE

The students hope to get down to regular work again to morrow.

The students are still enthusiastic over the gymnasium, and all the committees are prepared to do pioneer work to gain their point.

Two new students have entered to take special studies, one from Massachusetts, the other from the junior class of Oberlin college.

Additional radiators have been put in all the rooms of Palmer hall, and warm rooms are guaranteed no matter how many blizzards blow.

A good programme is now being prepared for the Phœnix Literary society, the next regular meeting of which falls on next Friday night.

The class in the philosophy of history under President Slocum is making good progress and will enter upon a study of the modern period next week.

Victory is sweet and may lessen the sting of pain incident to a broken nose during a foot ball game, but it will not take the aforesaid nose out of a sling [illegible] for a few days.

Miss Mann has recently been honored by an appointment as director of the Marine Biological laboratory at Woods Holl, Mass., a summer school that is devoted to special work in this department.

One of the physicians in our city has presented the department of biology with some very valuable as well as invaluable apparatus, consisting of one Tolles immersion lense, a three quarter Tolles objective, and several beautiful slides of diatoms.

A Ballet Dancer's Romance.

"Ever hear Staccione's romance?" queried Manager C. A. Davis of "The Hustler," in which company the famous dancer poses and pirouettes this season. "She has one and it's all her own. Romances are peculiar to ballet dancers, you know. Staccione comes from a noble family in Turin. Her parents by a sudden stroke of fickle fortune were reduced to poverty, and it devolved upon Staccione, who was but 14 years old at the time, to do something to bring funds into the family exchequer. I'm not certain, but it is my impression that there's a law in that country against girls doing anything but dancing. Anyway, they all take to it like the proverbial duck takes to water. Staccione, of course, became a dancer, and in a very short time was the premiere sylphide at La Scala, Milan. When she went to Naples, and while spinning on her toes in that historic old town, two young gentlemen who, possessed nothing but money and leisure fell desperately in love with her. She repulsed the advances of both of the young aristocrats, and it so happened that each man came to the conclusion that the other fellow had cut him out. The usual quarrel in a cafe followed; a glass of wine was wasted by being thrown in the face of one; a duel was the result, and well, both are dead now. Staccione felt so badly about the lamentable affair that she came in an ace of going into a convent. Her friends sent her to America as an alternative, and she's been here ever since. But she took that tragedy to heart and has never recovered from the shock. She still talks of convents, but if she breaks away and dodges into one in this country, we'll get out an injunction or replevin her. She's too valuable an attraction to lose."

[illegible]

List of letters remaining uncalled in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for week ending December 6, 1890:

GENTLEMEN.

Allen, Geo S	Long, John H
Anderson, Wm (2)	Myers, Jno L
Bradley, Dante	Moore, Charley
Beckt[illegible], B A	Mahoney, M L
Campbell, John	Maxwell, R C (2)
Bell, [illegible]	Morgan, J H
Bachtol, A G	McDermott, John
Chambers, I H	McDonald, Chas
Cook, James	McDonald, M W
Cutlick, Fred R	McWhorter, E O
Cooper, Augustus	McNamee, [illegible]
Carrington, John	Park, C N
Carterright, T P	Pedro, John
Carter, Charles	Penny, Geo (2)
Carter, W H	Parkin, E F
Corrigan, Jerry	Parkins, [illegible]
Cowan, Maj C [illegible]	[illegible]
Colvin, Cyrilla	[illegible]
Conrad, Mr	[illegible]
Cox, St. Louis	Smith, Harry
Dannell, Ed T	Stewart, Jas
Dunn, [illegible]	Stewart, Clyde (2)
Davis, Jeff A	Scott, Geo W
Eckman, Chas	Tyler, Wm
Dolling, M	Taylor, Frank
Estey, Amos	Taylor, E B
Fowler, J M	Thurman, M M
Fry, Abe	Tobin, Al
Gardevie, Otto	Dowell, Hubert
Goodman, Will	Field, Lee
Graham, John F	Valy, Frank
Hodges, Cyrus	Warner, C R
Hough, J C	Walker, Peter
Howell, Isaac	Ward, Ed
Hudson & Hall	Webb, Adam
Hibbard, J B	White, Rev. W
Kane, Jas	Will, Jas
Knapp, Geo W	Williamson, E P
Kimmer, Henry	Woods, O B
Kingston, Potts	Wright, Joe
Kelly, Wm F	Young, Herbert
Lynch, Will	Zehringer, John
[illegible]	

LADIES.

One cent to all	
Barton, Mrs Annie	Malkin, Miss Alice
Brown, Mrs Frank	McLeod, Mrs Anna
Bogarth, Mrs A J	O'Neil, Miss Margaret
Blanchard, Miss A	Parkin, Mrs May
Cook, Mrs Henrietta	Price, Mrs E C
Cooper, Mrs T H	Potter, Mrs Emma
Carr, Mrs L M	Quinn, Jas M
Courter, Mrs Hattie	Robinson, Mrs
Carter, Mrs Minnie	Robbins, Mrs Emma
Chapman, Mrs M A	Smith, Mrs Josephine
Eaton, Mrs Dora	Schmidt, Mrs Olive L
Giles, Mrs Cy	Stockbridge, Mrs J
Hackinson, Mrs A R	Stillson, Mrs M E
Hoyt, Mrs Jno M	Stevens, Mrs Julia
Hubbs, Mrs Mary A	Scott, Miss Ella
Hale, Mrs Sarah B	Smith, Mrs Fannie
Hughes, Miss Lizzie	Towell, Mrs Della
Johnson, Miss Bertha	Van Dayne, Mrs
Kenyon, Mrs	Wise, Mrs
Leonard, Mrs Cora	Walker, Mrs Bertha
Lloyd, Miss Lily	Wilbock, Miss Jenny (2)
Little, Mrs F Francis	Wilson, Miss Nellie
Lahm, Mrs Alice	Williams, Miss Dennis
Moore, Mrs Jennie	Ward, Miss Alice
Mosley, Mrs J M	Youngans, Miss Sara

PARSONS.

Davis, J Herbert	Parker, Jakob
Mcfadden, A	Spinbeck, Mrs
Nordstrom, Z P	McElroy, Miss
Burlade, C	

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED TO WRITER.

Anderson, Jim	Jackson M L
Cobb, Mathew C	Jacobson, Geo L
Carter, T P	Mandell, A A
Cushing, H S	Morgan, W B
Childers, H T	Dewey, J M
Forrest, H D	Ayre, W N
Davis, F S	[illegible]
Butler, Robt	Strahan, Mrs J
Hendricks, Jno T	Patterson, Ada L
Harold, Tom	

PACKAGES.

Schmitt, Frank	Skelly, Mrs D M
Deppard, A V	Loring, Mrs Frank
Voigt, E F	Robb, Mrs Minnie
Heisinger, C W	Willis, Mrs Ella
Milford, N B	Moon, Miss M E
Miller, W W	Lee, Miss Rose
Zeller, G	Stone, Mrs Susan
Love, Geo	Richardson, Mrs Mary
Winburn, Gaylord	Love, Miss Nannie M
Hank, Max	Brown, Mrs Hettie
Bilyeu, B [illegible]	Cornell, E F
Wells, Orrie M	Medlow, John
Cranford, Mrs N M	Brown, T Y
Moore, Mrs N	Hobbs, Stella
McGrath, Mrs Catharine	Glover, Mrs
Smith, Mrs Sam	

To obtain any of the above letters the applicant must give the date of this list and the number of the letter. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office. M. W. EVERLETH, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.
COLORADO SPRINGS, November 16, 1890.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 1—Pacific Express leaves	10 00 pm
No. 3—Durango, Ouray [illegible]	6 50 pm
No. 5—Denver and [illegible] City Express	6 30 pm
No. 7—Leadville, Gunnison and Ashcroft Express	10 00 pm
No. 9—Denver and Pueblo Express	11 45 am
No. 11—Trinidad and St Louis	4 00 pm

NORTH BOUND.

No. 2—Atlantic Express	9 00 pm
No. 4—Oregon, Utah Lake and Durango Express	3 50 am
No. 6—Ouray, Gunnison and Leadville	4 40 am
No. 8—Aspen, Glenwood and Leadville	4 50 pm
No. 10—Pueblo and Denver	3 20 pm
No. 12—St. Louis and Trinidad	10 25 am

TRAINS LEAVE FOR MANITOU.

Leave	8:00 am	Leave	3 35 pm
Leave	10:00 am	Leave	5 05 pm
Leave	11:45 am	Leave	6:40 pm

TRAINS ARRIVE FROM MANITOU.

Arrive	8 30 am	Arrive	3:15 pm
Arrive	10 15 am	Arrive	4 50 pm
Arrive	11 55 am	Arrive	6 30 pm

Through tickets for sale to all points in the east at the depot and No. 16 North Tejon street. Parlor cars attached to Denver trains.

Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace sleepers on 1 and 2 and through to all points east. Dining cars on 1 and 2. Reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

J. M. WELLSHON, Gen'l Agent.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE ROUTE.

Arrive from Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Ogden and points west	12 20 pm	11 05 pm
Arrive from Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Ogden and points west	12 20 pm	11 10 pm
Arrive from Florence	3 35 pm	1 25 pm
Leave for Florence	6 00 pm	1 45 pm

Through tickets sold to all points east.

R. A. ROBERTS, Agent.

DENVER, TEXAS & FT. WORTH.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

No. 22 Fort Worth Express	9 00 p. m
No. 20 Fort Worth Express	11.30 a. m

TRAINS ARRIVE.

No. 19 Arrive from Denver	12 00 p. m
No. 21 Arrive from Pueblo	4 00 p. m.

To connect with New York via New Orleans, take the Colorado Express Sundays and Wednesdays at 11.30 a. m.

To connect with New York via Galveston, take the Colorado Express Sundays and Wednesdays at 11.30 a. m.

For through tickets to New York via New Orleans or Galveston and Steamship lines, and via Galveston and Morgan or Mallory lines, call on or address

[illegible]

W. D. WHITE, G. P. & T. A., Galveston.

THE SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS

To Chicago via St Joe or Kansas City without change of cars of any class via the Great Rock Island Route are composed of the latest and most elegant Pullman Palace sleeping cars, free Horton reclining chair cars, day coaches, smoking cars, etc., and serve the best meals in dining cars west of Chicago. Consult your own interests and travel via this popular and reliable route. We make direct connections with all lines diverging from all points east, north and south. W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Pass. Agent, 12 Pike's Peak Avenue. Telephone 97.

The Denver and Rio Grande are now running broad gauge trains through to Salt Lake and Ogden with through Pullman sleeper to Oakland without change of cars. 115-tf

We will take pleasure in securing your sleeping car reservation through to destination. W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Pass Agent, C. R. I. & P. R. R., 12 Pike's Peak Avenue. Telephone 97.

GO EAST VIA THE ROCK ISLAND

Denver and Rio Grande R. R. six daily trains.

Round trip to Denver	$4 60
Round trip to Pueblo	2 60

Through tickets to all points at the lowest rates. No 16 North Tejon St., Nevin building.

INTERESTING TO TRAVELERS

People who know how to travel will be pleased to learn that the increased patronage via the Burlington Route has made it necessary for that popular company to double the daily service between Denver and St. Louis.

Hereafter trains No. 3 and 4 will be run through between these points, consisting of sleeping cars and parlor cars (seats free) and elegant day coaches. No. 4 will leave Denver at 8.35 a. m., arriving at Kansas City 8.15 the following morning and St. Louis 7.30 p. m. same day. No 3 will leave St. Louis 8.30 a. m., arriving at Kansas City 8.00 p. m., St. Joseph 11.30 p. m. and Denver 6.30 p. m., next day.

On September 15, trains Nos. 15 and 16 will consist of through sleepers, parlor chair cars (seats free) and elegant day coaches, vestibuled solid. It seems unnecessary to mention the Burlington Vestibuled Palaces comprising trains between Denver and Chicago via Omaha, as everybody who travels knows the accommodations are the best and time the fastest on record.

J. C. SWARTZ,
General Agent, 1700 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

Are you going east? If so, you will ask for tickets via Wabash line.

Why? Because in the first place, it is to many of the principal cities of the east the shortest line, and, because, on all trains there are, free to all, new and elegant reclining chairs, and, from points in the Rocky Mountains region, on all through trains through Pullmans, and, to cap the climax of luxury, all trains are fed on Dining Cars.

C. M. HAMILSON,
Commercial Agent, 168, 17th St. Denver, Colo.
k-7-tf

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN COLORADO SPRINGS AND CHICAGO VIA THE SANTA FE ROUTE. ELEGANT VESTIBULED TRAIN LEAVES COLORADO SPRINGS DAILY AT 7.50 P. M. NEW PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS AND FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS. SUPPER SERVED IN DINING CAR BETWEEN COLORADO SPRINGS AND PUEBLO.

DINING CARS West.

The Union Pacific Ry. are running Dining cars between Omaha and Portland on train No. 1, leaving Chicago 7.30 a. m., daily. Passengers from Denver for Salt Lake, and all points in Idaho, Montana, Washington Territory and Oregon take all meals in the Dining car, only 75 cents for the ride. The Union Pacific Railway makes many hours the quickest time to the West. 140-10

RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.

The Denver [illegible] at 3 55 p. m., arriving in Denver at 6 00 p. m. In time for all trains east.
k-3-tf

If you want to go down to Denver, avoid delay and take the Rock Island at 9.30 a. m. or 4 00 p. m., arrive Denver 12 noon and 7 p. m. respectively. Local trains are made up at Colorado Springs and are always on time.

Rock Island to Denver, leave Colorado Springs 9.30 a. m., arrive Denver 12 noon, or leave Colorado Springs 4.00 p. m. arrive Denver 7 p. m. every day.

NEW TRAIN SERVICE FOR COLORADO

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, in connection with their famous Colorado Short Line, will on and after August 31st, place a new train service in [illegible] between Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Fort Smith, Little Rock and Memphis, consisting of New Pullman cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers, [illegible]. This will open a new thoroughfare, giving Colorado its direct connection with Arkansas and Texas, and bringing the tourist, as well as the merchant or stock buyer, a choice of a new route to the east or south, which for comfort, as well as the saving of time, will be unequaled by any other route. The time of the trains will be as follows:

	Arrive	Leave
Denver	7 00 p. m.	7 30 p. m.
Colorado Springs	9 40 p. m.	10 00 a. m.
Pueblo	10 50 p. m.	11 20 a. m.
Ry. Junction	8 10 p. m.	8 40 a. m.
Kansas City	8 10 p. m.	7 30 a. m.
Coffeyville	6 10 a. m.	10 45 p. m.
Muskogee	9 40 a. m.	7 15 p. m.
Van Buren	1 00 p. m.	4 00 p. m.
Fort Smith	1 00 p. m.	4 00 p. m.
Little Rock	6 00 p. m.	9 00 a. m.
Memphis	7 25 p. m.	6 30 a. m.

Rock Island is the best line East.

No change of cars via Santa Fe Route between Colorado Springs and Chicago. Handsome Albatross [illegible]

College Place!

Look at this very desirable corner 100 foot on Cascade avenue, looking down San Rafael street, 120 feet on College Place, south front looking over the college grounds. This corner we offer

FOR SALE.

Nothing like it in the city.

Henry Broadhurst Agency,

21-22-23 HAGERMAN BLOCK.

CLIFF HOUSE,

Manitou Springs, Colorado,

WILL REMAIN OPEN FOR THE WINTER,

And offers to the tourist and health seeker most desirable accommodations at reasonable prices. Incandescent electric lights, electric call bells and other modern conveniences in every room. The hotel is heated by furnaces and open fire places.

[m-22-1m]

E. E. NICHOLS, Prop. E. F. NICHOLS, Jr., Mg'r.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE AND COLORADO MIDLAND R. R.

November 23rd, 1890.

West-bound	Arrives	Leaves
No. 5 Chicago to Denver	6 15 am	6 30 am
No. 7 Kansas City to Denver	1 25 am	1 35 am
No. 501 Salt Lake to Denver	2 55 am	4 00 am
No. 603 " " " "	1 25 pm	1 45 pm
No. 557 Canon City to Denver	3 25 pm	3 30 pm
East-bound.		
No. 6 Denver to Chicago	7 50 pm	7 55 pm
No. 8 " " Kansas City	1 15 am	1 25 am
No. 502 " " Salt Lake	12

ROUMANIA'S QUEEN.

Emily Faithfull on Carmen Sylva and her Poems.

What She Says Regarding the Equality of Women.

Her Philanthropy, Progressive Ideas, Love of Literature.

LONDON, Nov 24.—In my "Dream of Fair Women" Elizabeth of Roumania has held a distinguished place ever since I learned of the self sacrificing devotion with which she tended the sick and dying soldiers in her gallant husband's army, but the thought never once occurred to me that I should ever be brought into personal contact with the brave and tender lady who converted the throne room in her palace at Bucharest into a centre of loving service, where she and the ladies surrounding were busy making bandages for the wounded men in the hospitals she had organized in the hour of need within the park and which she visited day and night administering with her own hands to the needs of the sufferers, sustaining the last moments of the dying with kind and holy words until she earned a title far greater than that of queen or empress—the mother of her people.

Chance, however, sometimes achieves what we never contemplate or plan and to my surprise I found that "Carmen Sylva," the poet queen of Roumania, was expected at the very hotel on the breezy coast of Wales in which I was spending my brief summer holiday, and even then I did not realize all the pleasure which consequently awaited me.

Kings and queens are often graciously pleased to "grant audiences," ordinary mortals, however are so hemmed in by court restraints and etiquette that unless accustomed to the appalling solemnity which sometimes surrounds these acts of condescension the process is apt to prove embarrassing for the honor conferred is shadowed by the terrible anxiety that self consciousness or "nervousness" may betray one into some fatal disregard of the correct usages to be observed in the presence of royalty, and even the recollection of such ordeals only recalls the agony then endured. The queen of Roumania is stately to look at and regal in manner, but the privileged person summoned into her presence is at once placed at ease by the kindly reception accorded, the key note of the interview is struck by her majesty, but [illegible] is banished when you realize that conversation is invited not a mere "audience granted" and as I look back to day on those "talks" with "Carmen Sylva," I claim with one of her admirers

> [illegible] touch upon the [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible] though a monarch's

"Carmen Sylva" cannot be regarded from an ordinary royal standpoint and [illegible] she kindles [illegible] from [illegible] as a woman rather than [illegible] a sovereign. By her devotion to poetry, art and music [illegible] a distinct place in the republic of letters. Before you have talked many minutes with her you realize her intense appreciation and love for literature, her wonderful mastery of language, and her sympathy with all progress throughout the world. Curiously enough her first conversation opened with an allusion to America, and she spoke of the gratification which she experienced respecting the reception accorded there to her poems on labor. She has a keen sympathy for suffering of all kinds, and the burdens which have to be borne by the sons of toil have moved her deeply. "Few things," she said, "have affected me more than the greeting given me by some working men in London they surrounded my carriage and threw boquets of flowers to me, in token of their recognition of the poems I had written of their struggles. I am having these flowers dried so that I may keep them in everlasting remembrance of one of the most touching incidents of my visit there." She talked with great hopefulness of the growing sympathy of the rich, and of the breaking down of the barriers which divide the classes as tending to the final extinction of the poverty and ignorance still to be found in all countries, especially in our older civilizations. In her own land she has established soup kitchens as well as schools, cookery classes as well as hospitals, popular lectures on sanitary matters have been given with her encouragement, and the arts of spinning and weaving revived for the women. "Now" she said in reference to the latter, "my difficulty is to get a sale for the beautiful embroidery which is done." But there is never a moment during which her majesty leads the listener to suppose that she looks upon anything in which she is engaged as a philanthropic duty her work appears the outcome of a necessity to leave no intervals of idleness in her own life. The sorrows which have fallen to her lot especially the loss of her little daughter—the "Sonnenkind" of her book of Legends has made her realize that *La tristesse se loge dans ses breches et puis il n'a plus moyen de la faire deloger*, and she feels the necessity of being absorbed in what she is doing but she never allows it to interfere with her duties as a wife. The king likes to find her at every free moment and then pen or paint brush is cheerfully laid aside to afford him the companionship on which he sets so high a value.

During the queen's visit in Wales she was naturally much engrossed by her experiences at the Eisteddford and bitterly regretted not understanding the Welsh language. I found her with Mlle Vacaresco, a charming member of her suite busily engaged over a Welsh dictionary that she might speak in their own tongue, to the bards she was to meet at Lord Mostyn's, and she gave a most amusing account of the way she had written the stanzas she recited at the ancient Welsh festival on the previous day much to the enthusiasm of the audience. She was amused to find that one of the bards by calling a father had translated nearly the whole of Milton's Paradise Lost and many of Shakespeare's plays into Welsh but I fancy she was a little disappointed that she did not hear more of Welsh legendary lore from the national poets. Her own mastery of the pastoral literature and folk lore of Roumania has done much in winning the affection of her own people and she was specially anxious to learn something of the Welsh legends, for as she said, the human heart is much the same all over the world.

The most interesting of her majesty's observations as far as I am personally concerned, related to women's work both in connection with her country and my own. She does not care about questions involving the equality of intellect or the relative [illegible] of the masculine or feminine brain. "It is sufficient for me," she said, "that women are the mothers of the race that fact alone proves that woman is equivalent to man and capable of rendering equal service to humanity." The views she expressed reminded me of the theories held by Mr Ruskin that woman's duty to the state is the expansion of the domestic idea rather than the political and her empire is that of goodness and art.

The education of the children is one of the social movements which has most engrossed her thoughts she has established several institutions and orphanages and carefully watches the details distributing the prizes with kindly words to teachers and pupils and leaving the actual management to those in charge as understanding the matter better than any outsider can. In the school of embroidery seventy peasant girls receive free instruction in reading and writing as well as in national embroidery. The queen supplies them with Byzantine patterns to decorate the national costumes and she told me that now some of the workers are extremely clever in working natural flowers and forming original combinations remarking that the Roumanians display a marvellous sense of color. The training of hospital nurses has also been promoted and on the point of lady doctors her majesty holds emphatic opinions both in relation to their treatment of women and children and the good they will do in teaching the poor better sanitary habits in their own homes. The interest with which her majesty listened to the successes won by Englishwomen at the university and the decorative work which has been accomplished by Miss Charlotte Robinson whose sketches she examined with the critical appreciation of a true artist, found words in the exclamation, "I feel a personal pride in the triumph of every woman," and at this point of the conversation the queen produced some large sheets of vellum on which she is illuminating "the twelve gospels of Maunday Thursday," read in the Greek church, which are to be bound in Cloisonnet after her own designs and placed in the Church of Curtes de Argesas, as a monument to her little Marie. Many of the pages I saw were remarkable for their wealth of coloring and beauty of design, and round them butterflies were painted as symbols of resurrection and eternity on the page of dedication is the portrait of her beloved child represented as tolling the Easter bell, surrounded by angels heads, and as it will take more than a hundred sheets to transcribe it is one of great magnitude as well as beauty. The queen devotes many of the early mornings while the rest of the household slumber in completing this pathetic work.

The money earned by the publication of her majesty's books and articles is all devoted to the various charities in which she is interested and few people could contrive to get through as many literary and artistic achievements of so varied a nature in a day. A remark I made to this effect drew from the queen the ready reply "Yes but in work and consideration for others lies the only happiness which can be found here." Writing she regards as "only a discharge of electricity, but the battery cannot be properly replenished when the body is weakened." Poetry she holds is independent of the outer world and it is a mistake to think sorrow made her a poetess "when the thought comes she is impelled to give it expression and knows no peace till she has done so once she rebelled against the burden of the gift, now she recognizes it as her greatest happiness a blessing to me which can at the same time give pleasure to others." The poems dedicated to the unseen heroism of women betray such a sense of the writer's sympathy with her sex and such a recognition of their high mission as chief givers of grace and of gladdening that I cannot resist concluding with the following stanzas

> Unto you—who with grave lips set [illegible] in a smile
> Over mountains of trouble have wended
> Who, cheered by no clarions of glory erewhile
> Have in glorious battle contended
>
> Battles, where no hand the bright laurel twines,
> But where tears fall bitter and hidden—
> To you—to the undeclared heroine
> This Book of the Women is bidden
>
> EMILY FAITHFULL.

It Was a Ludicrous Blunder

Minister (to partially deaf bridegroom)—The ring! where is the ring?

Groom (doubtfully)—[illegible]

Minister (running one of his fingers around another)—The ring

Groom (exhibiting the stump of a finger off at the second joint and looking relieved)—That's all right. She knew it was off before we were engaged.—Jewelers Weekly

Poor Girl

Grace. I am in hard luck

Ethel—What is the matter?

Grace. Why I have had three engagements broken during the past month and owing to the absurd conventionalities people would n't think it looked well if I sued more than one of the fellows for breach of promise.—Munsey's Weekly

A Narrow Escape.

Strawber. Did you hear about that man who was found starving on a door step yesterday afternoon at 6 o clock?

Jayway—No. How did he come to get in such a fix?

Stawber—He had just been to a 5 o'clock tea.—New York Sun.

No Great Loss

Nurse. Oh ma'am the baby's sucked all the paint off that new toy his uncle gave him!

Mother—How awful!

Bachelor Uncle. Never mind I didn't pay very much for it.—Life.

CHURCH AND STAGE.

Parisian Idea of the Narrow Mindedness of Catholics.

Episode of Mlle. Rancourt and the Priests of St. Roch.

Jane Hading on the Recent Death of Jeanne Samary

PARIS, November 30.—Mme Jeanne Samary the distinguished actress of the Comedie Francaise whose career came so suddenly to a close a few weeks ago was in the words of a friend who spoke over her open grave an actress whose talent and whose whole life as a daughter a mother and a wife were an example which will forever endear her memory to all who knew and approached her. The imposing funeral service at St Roch was a touching testimony rendered to one who young beautiful and talented had given striking proof of the possibility of an actress being at the same time a popular public favorite and a wife and mother whose conduct was above reproach. While at the theater her entire self was given up to the art to which she was so strongly attached but once off the boards her whole thoughts centered in her husband and children of whom she was devotedly fond. Her conduct in fact was virtuous almost to sternness so much so that some years ago under a former management the dismissal of this ideal artiste was entertained her morals being considered even too severe for the atmosphere then reigning in an establishment which has always shown itself rigid and disciplinarian.

In the printed and black bordered letter which was sent round announcing poor Jeanne Samary's death and inviting her relatives and friends to the funeral, I noticed with surprise that the qualification Societaire of the Comedie Francaise which she rightly held in such high esteem had been omitted. On inquiring the reason of this omission I was informed that the vicar of the church of St Roch where the funeral service took place, had demanded it. This hypercritical priest is alleged to have said

"I have no objection to officiate for the artiste, but on condition that her sorry title shall not appear in the letters of invitation."

What is it possible that, in the year of grace 1890 the French Roman Catholic clergy should still show such barefaced intolerance as to assimilate a great and admired artiste, alike respected by all as an incomparable actress and as a loved and honored wife, with women whose walk in life is so disreputable that its very name cannot be uttered by decent lips?

Far be it from me to assert that this is universally the case. Indeed from facts I have noted in my memory I am led to believe that few ecclesiastics could be found to day even in the provinces whose fanaticism would extend so far. Some there are I know, who when occasion requires evince a more rightful appreciation of our profession holy men who know how to conciliate religious zeal with certain concessions due to modern thought. I have only to mention the name of Abbe Millault the former rector of St Roch who October 1 1884 spontaneously issued invitations to the *societaires and pensionnaires* of the Comedie Francaise for the celebration at his church of the 200th anniversary of Corneille. Not only did the actors and actresses of Moliere's House attend in full force in response to his appeal they clubbed together and contributed $200 to defray the cost of the mass which was a magnificent one.

The step taken by Abbe Millault on that occasion was suggested to him by the fact that the last dwelling place of Pierre Corneille was in the Rue d'Argenteuil in the parish of St Roch. It was there the bard died Sept 30 1684 as may still be seen recorded in the register of burials of St Roch church. Strangely enough the death certificate shows that the brother of Corneille was uncertain as to Pierre's right age it being given as about 78 years.

Everybody who was anybody in Paris at the time spoke of Abbe Millault as the broadminded and forbearing man. But his example I am sorry to see has awakened little emulation in the breast of his successor. With the one exception above recorded the parish over which the present head priest of St Roch presides, has always shown itself exacting and intolerant in its dealings with actors and actresses who have never been warmly received under the arches of his church.

Those familiar with the traditional attitude of the clergy towards the stage know that the vicars of that church have on more than one occasion courted notoriety by the excess of zeal they displayed in their application of the ancient canons which decree that actors are to be regarded as excommunicated, neck and heels root and branch in a body. The prejudice its ministers evinced once gave rise to a scandal which has not since been forgotten and which threatened to assume the proportions of a public event.

Mlle Rancourt who lived in the parish of St Roch had not infrequently made handsome presents in money to the officiating clergy of the church. As the gifts had always been readily accepted from the actress and as none of the priests at the altar had ever thought of reproaching the contributor with her title of actress it was necessarily inferred that when her death occurred if only out of gratitude for what she had done none could be found sufficiently hard hearted to deny an entry inside the church to her mortal remains.

In this however people were mistaken. When in January 1815 the great tragedienne breathed her last the vicar refused to let her body enter the sacred precincts. He did not consider himself in the least beholden to the dead actress for the generosity she had displayed toward him and his colleagues during her lifetime. He peremptorily declined the authorization to officiate and the latter to emphasize his refusal caused the doors of the church to be barred and locked.

Several actors who formed part of the funeral procession protested violently against this show of religious tyranny and hastening to their homes donned their uniforms as national guardsmen and returned to the portico without loss of time to harangue the people.

The people I should here say had come in crowds to witness the obsequies of the great popular favorite. When they learned what had taken place they at once grew furious. An attack was made upon the doors of the church the doors were broken open and the crowd for the entering the sacred building [illegible] into the nave. [illegible] against the vicar and the clergy in general. The ceremony [illegible] who had received [illegible] warning of the turn matters were taking [illegible] his own almoners to perform the religious rites. [illegible] and the hearse with its [illegible] inmate quietly went on its way towards the Eastern cemetery.

Twelve or thirteen years before this signal event took place a young ballet girl whose short career had been a brilliant one, died in the same parish of St Roch. Her name was Mlle Chameroy. Despite the fact that by letters patent granted to [illegible] June 1669 Louis XIV exempted the actors and actresses of the Academy of Music—to which the girl belonged—from any such indignity at the hands of the church the vicar steadfastly refused the rites of Christian burial to the poor ballet dancer. A better informed or perhaps more charitable ecclesiastic who officiated at the Filles St Thomas received the corpse into his building and accorded it the prayers of the dead.

As for the *cure* of St Roch his conduct was disapproved even by the archbishop of Paris who testified his dissatisfaction by ordering the priest to undergo three months retreat in some monastery for being so utterly devoid of the spirit of Christian charity and in order that by penance and meditation he might be brought to a better sense of his duty "and in future remember that Jesus commands us to pray even for our enemies." The whole of this phrase which was penned by the first consul himself was inserted in the Moniteur or official gazette.

Although all the ancient councils have invariably denounced the theatre and the theatrical profession it will be seen from what precedes that down to a time quite recent no very fixed rule has been laid down by the church in its relations with the stage.

The truth is that the church's interdict respecting actors was never looked upon as one of general discipline each bishop had the option of applying or neglecting the canons in his diocese. Most bishops it is true, applied them with the utmost rigor and everywhere in the course of the seventeenth century we find actors and actresses publicly denounced as excommunicated especially in sermons from the pulpit.

If in those days people connected with the stage got married had their children baptized or fulfilled their religious duties it was through strategem they had to conceal the nature of their profession unless the priests as occasionally happened not daring to denounce certain persons who were well in favor at court and who enjoyed the royal protection chose to close their eyes and allow themselves to be duped.

But when those same actors and actresses were on their death beds, the priests made up for this forbearance they exacted from them a promise never again if they recovered to set foot on the boards of a theater and if they died without making such a declaration ecclesiastical sepulture was refused.

It is scarcely necessary for me to recall in this connection the scandal which attended Moliere's obsequies how at midnight by torch light in the cemetery behind the chapel of St Joseph in the Rue Montmartre the author whom all France now crowds to honor and respect was buried ignominiously with [illegible] actors—for [illegible] was also of the [illegible] attending the funeral each holding over the grave a lighted flambeau. And let it remember ed this shameful form of sepulture was allotted the great man after Louis XIV had prevailed on the archbishop of Paris to allow him the ceremonies of Christian burial.

In the century following the clergy showed itself even more rigorous. It was more intolerant in questions of marriage than it had ever before been an order from the king had to be obtained for Brizard and Mole the famous comic actor of the Comedie Francaise who was also a member of the Academy was obliged to have recourse to an [illegible]

[illegible] in favor of the Italian [illegible] was [illegible] known piety was [illegible] as [illegible] the [illegible] But a like [illegible] rule was in [illegible] them [illegible] Rancourt [illegible] actors could attend [illegible] holy communion [illegible]

These facts are the more blameworthy that there was no [illegible] in these days and that [illegible] was generally [illegible] the system [illegible] of [illegible] but the outcome of priestly intolerance. No statement however can be more untrue it was merely necessary for a bishop to make application of a church canon or decree in order to draw up a prohibitory rule wherein he recalled the penalties incurred for such or such a crime.

In 1696 on the occasion of the jubilee the French actors applied to the pope protesting against the ban of excommunication they were under at the hands of the bishops. The pope in his reply referred them to the archbishop of Paris merely advising that they should be treated according to the law [illegible] words he left the [illegible] holy see acted likewise in 1701.

In 1849 a French [illegible] had been convened to [illegible] for the first time [illegible] professional actors from the [illegible] ecclesiastical censure. Its [illegible] obtain a stringent [illegible] do not say the [illegible] of its proceedings [illegible] the infamous [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] love [illegible] which [illegible] person [illegible] always [illegible] anathemas fulminated by the clergy [illegible] majority has but [illegible] must have [illegible] the consequence of its action at a time when religious law closely blended with civil law [illegible] the most sacred rights of every citizen were placed under its implacable jurisdiction.

The fact can not be denied that for many centuries the profession [illegible] has been reviled being [illegible] which talent commanded tears and laughter but to whom was denied the consideration due to a person of [illegible] courage and of honor. In [illegible] times it seems the discredit which attached to the profession was not without cause the players who frequented the fairs and the festivals of the [illegible] exciting the gaiety of the multitude by crude farces were themselves lacking in morals and infected the public with a want of reverence for God. The majority of historical witnesses concur in this. Unfortunately it is not borne in mind that at that epoch the theatre according to our modern definition did not exist. It is a flagrant injustice to ask of the true comedians of to day that they should expiate the deeds and license of the mountebanks of long ago. A revolution in the general opinion of the world on this subject is almost accomplished although it has taken long enough God knows to bring it about.

JANE HADING

Marrying for a Title

Mrs John Sherwood, in Harper's Bazar

There are probably ten thousand young American girls at this moment who are hoping to marry a titled man such as young Count Peter whom one of these met last year at Baden who made every minute of her life delightful. And to her mother who had passed her life in some very dull town where she had never by any chance found a man who cared to amuse her and no one of her own family who had either time or intention of making her life a particle less dull this pleasant young Count Peter is a very remarkable revelation. He has absolutely devoted himself to her to her shopping to her delight in seeing pictures and hearing music he has gone on like the second calender wanting an eye opening doors for her. To her daughter and herself all over Europe he has been their good genius. He has got them tickets which [illegible] to see places to enter the sacred spots usually closed. For the first time in her life mamma has felt herself an object of supreme interest to somebody. Her husband was a good man [illegible] and she loved him but he had no [illegible] He did not tell her that she was looking very well that she was more attractive in gray velvet than in brown [illegible] he never kissed her hand or pushed out a footstool or took her to the opera making a little dinner before it for her and her party. Although he would have died for her he did not amuse her. So it becomes the difference between rich brocade and brown linen. Here is her entirely new thing and with that native love of refinement which belongs to a woman's nature she is delighted with this refined luxury which shows her that heavy feeds and mere spending of money as they did at home were a very small part of the luxury which life contains. Count Peter opened for her a new world.

One must eat the well ordered dinner at the Cafe des Ambassadeurs with a party of which all the men were scrupulously dressed the women costumed by Worth must dine in the Bois of a summer night and hear a distant band playing Hungarian airs must next day to the races with her melody who can tell the name and history of every fine lady who sits in the seats reserved for the wives of the Jockey club must enjoy the delicious air of a [illegible] spring must inhale the fragrance of heliotrope and [illegible] fellow on the back [illegible] appointed [illegible] well mannered [illegible] knows so much [illegible] queens and who [illegible] with most [illegible] thoroughly mamma was won before the young lady is even [illegible]

Then Count Peter [illegible] lords servants [illegible] Worth a kind of [illegible] to these unsophisticated [illegible] the guinea stamp [illegible] they have real [illegible] blood is rare [illegible] seem [illegible] Perhaps [illegible] that an [illegible] He may say [illegible] adence that [illegible] as [illegible] the [illegible] a glittering [illegible] their [illegible] in [illegible] mistrust [illegible] looks at the [illegible] when [illegible] [illegible] accept [illegible] The [illegible] perhaps [illegible] is [illegible]

And then the [illegible] no longer [illegible] of dynasties [illegible] the dinner given is [illegible] when he chooses [illegible] man [illegible] soon and then [illegible] neglect and [illegible] and the [illegible] home several thousand [illegible] pocket and [illegible] have been [illegible] to live in Paris [illegible] city Count Peter [illegible] friends. She wanted [illegible] money. She has got the [illegible] have not paid much [illegible] to one the sympathy is with him

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Handsome All Wool suits, to order are furnished from $20 up. Trousers $5 50 up. Overcoats $20 up. All made to measure in the most perfect manner. Material, Workmanship and Fit Guaranteed.

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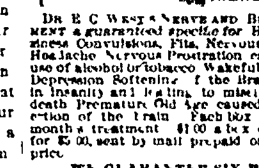

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You can go into this Association and pay less rent and at the end of SIX YEARS you own your home. Thus If you want to borrow $1900 you pay $20 down and about $13 a month for six years. At the end of six years you have paid altogether [illegible] and your loan is cancelled and you own your home clear.

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We have five lots on Fountain street and five lots on Victoria street that we are offering at from $250 to $375 each on Monthly Payments of $10 and $15 per month. These lots are on the main plateau of the city command a fine view of the mountains have water pipes laid in front of them and are only half a block from the Electric Line. Houses built upon them will rent every day in the year, and at these prices one can get a home right in the City at a low price. They will be offered at these prices for a short time only. You have had lots of bargains offered you that would have made you big money if you had taken them this is another of the same kind and if you are wise you will buy it while you can.

The next best thing we have in cheap property is a new three room cottage for $1200 on Monthly Payments of $20

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A. L. LAWTON, Agent. Colorado Springs, Colo.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT AILS YOU?

[illegible] feel tired—Do you know [illegible] You are nervous—When [illegible] cough in the morning [illegible] the cause? [illegible] What makes it so? [illegible] like a changed person [illegible] your friends—Do you [illegible] is the matter or has the change been so gradual it has [illegible] your notice?

You have Consumption!

We do not say this to frighten you but it is true. These are the sure symptoms of this terrible disease. There is one thing which will check it, and that is

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY.

It is [illegible] by the [illegible] in England and America. 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 00 per Bottle.

F. E. ROBINSON, Wholesale and Retail Agent.

The Childs Drexel Home

A private letter from Mr John D Vaughan gives some quite interesting information regarding the late meeting of the trustees of the Childs Drexel Home for Union Printers. A great deal of interest was taken in the matter in the east the Chicago papers were full of it the New York Herald and Philadelphia Ledger made special features of the meeting and all of the craft papers have devoted space to it. Among the arguments used against putting in [illegible] than [illegible] the building was that the building [illegible] not be erected for [illegible] as proposed and that Messrs McGiventy and Martin would hold the trustees to the letter of the contract for a finished building. The trustees were soon convinced that they were only anxious to have a credit able building erected. Those opposing the movement also argued that the $1000 pledged by this city had not been paid in. This is true as there is about $100 of the sum that it seems almost impossible to collect, but Mr Vaughan assured them that the people of Colorado Springs would not fail. Mr Vaughan's letter concludes as follows and will be of interest to the contractors and workingmen of the state

The question of stone or brick for the building will be one of economy. I understand that a Denver contractor, who is interested in a white sand stone quarry in Jefferson county, claims that he can furnish stone for nearly the same figure that brick will cost. If you are acquainted with the owners of the quarries near the Springs it might be well to induce them and the railroad companies to make concessions that will make it possible to use that material. As soon as the architects modify their plans so that the building can be finished for $50,000, bids will be asked and when ready to make contracts Messrs Donath and Morgan will come to Colorado for that purpose. If Colorado Springs contractors desire to compete, they can form some idea of the building intended from the photos in possession of Mr Steele. One requirement which will be adhered to is that all material used in construction shall be the product of union labor, the building to be erected by union mechanics. This will somewhat increase the cost, taking higher rate of wages and shorter hours into consideration.

I have had two or three inquiries as to the price of lots in the vicinity of the home site. I am anxious to own a lot or two on Pike's Peak avenue in the addition adjoining on the west of Printer hill. If you are acquainted with the owners, and can furnish me bottom figures, I will appreciate it very much. I may be able to negotiate a sale or two before the excavation is commenced. Yours,

J. D. VAUGHAN.

Foot Ball.

The foot ball game between the Springs team and the Golden School of Mines yesterday resulted in a win for the latter by 48 to 2. The score sounds a large one, but it must be borne in mind that the home team were severely handicapped by the fact that three of their men—reliable men, too were laid off, owing to temporary disablements. The champions, on the other hand were strongly represented, and gave the best exhibition of foot ball ever seen in this city, the only exceptions to be taken be ing their kicking, which was of the poorest description. George Schneider, the Springs man in the champion's team, played a splendid game, and scored the majority of points against his old comrades. The team work of the visitors was splendid, and, in spite of the adverse circumstances, was greatly admired by the spectators. For the home team much can be said for and against. The men knew from the start that they were outmatched, and a few luckily only a few seemed to make up their minds for a defeat. King worked like a Spartan, played as though he meant his men to win, and showed the champions how to kick. Eastman, M. Barnes, R. Barnes and Carnduff played very gamely throughout, and did many things to maintain the honor of their town. It may be mentioned that the Golden School of Mines have not known defeat for three years. Although thrown out of our chance for winning the pennant, the local team should stay by it, as in all probability it will be able to take second place in the league

"The Stowaway."

"The Stowaway," an English melodrama that has enjoyed a continuous run of six years in London and the provinces, and which has met with overwhelming success in this country during the past three seasons, will be produced at the opera house to-morrow evening. The story of this popular play is familiar to almost every reader. It is essentially English, and deals with *life* in London and its environs. It possesses a strong, interesting plot, the situations are thrilling in the extreme and the climaxes are such that curtain calls invariably follow. Many new and unique types of character are shown in this, the latest and undoubtedly the most skillfully constructed melodrama of either English or American origin. *Its success* has been almost phenomenal on both sides of the Atlantic. The original Niblo's Garden cast will be employed in the portrayal of the work here, and two car loads of scenic and mechanical contrivances, which, to use a current phrase, are "out of sight," will add beauty and realism to the production. A pictorial feature that created a *furore* wherever seen is the "yacht set," with a glistening hull, real masts and sails and completely appointed in every detail

Following is the programme for the organ concert by Dr Gower next Tuesday evening at the First Congregational church

Prelude and fugue in C minor	J. S. Bach
Traumerei	Schumann
Overture (Prometheus)	Beethoven
Song, "Hear My Prayer"	Mendelssohn
Mrs. Fannie Aiken Tucker	
Andante (from Fifth Symphony)	Beethoven
*Grand sonata in D minor	Merkel
Allegro moderato, andante, con fuoco, fuga.	
Song, "Ave Maria"	Luzzi
Mrs. Fannie Aiken-Tucker	
Gavotte	[illegible]
March, religieuse (for the procession of the holy sacrament)	Chauvet
Song, "Heart's Delight"	Gilchrist
Mrs Fannie Aiken-Tucker	
Offertoire in D major	Batiste

* This sonata was originally written for two performers.

Mr B Gilpin arrived in the city Friday evening from Joplin, Mo. He came to consult with the members of the Jasper Mining company, which is composed of local capitalists. He reports that the company has some fine prospects in Jasper county, Mo., and will probably put in some extensive improvements for mining lead and zinc. The mining district near Joplin is small but the output last year was [illegible] The [illegible] section of [illegible] acres that produced [illegible] Colorado [illegible] thirty times as large only produced [illegible] 000. Last month Joplin sent over 1,000 tons of zinc to Wales. Mining in that section has been [illegible] pretty slow way [illegible] Colorado methods [illegible] boom

The ladies of St Andrew's church will hold a fair in H L O Briggs's old stand [illegible] Pike's Peak avenue commencing next Thursday, December 11 and [illegible] for several days. They make a special [illegible] at this time [illegible] citizens to help them in this [illegible] and feel confident it will [illegible] As is well known to many of our citizens this old church [illegible] worship [illegible] to use it for the present and it is to raise funds to roof over the basement of their new church [illegible] All who have not been [illegible] who wish to contribute toward [illegible] please hand in the [illegible] to the ladies at the fair on Thursday afternoon

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will give an informal reception at the residence of Mrs Newton, No 528 Weber for Miss Winfred Spalding corresponding secretary of the state of Colorado to which all members of the union and the temperance committees of the different societies of Y P S C E and the members of the Good Templars are cordially invited Monday afternoon, from 3 to 5 o clock

Mr T L Lingle now of Salt Lake but formerly in the newspaper business here, publishes a letter in the Martinsville (Indiana) Republican regarding a trip across the Rockies. The space he devotes to Colorado Springs is of a kind to thoroughly advertise the climate as he cites the case of his father well known to the people of that section, as permanently cured of asthma by residence here

Efforts will not be spared to make the sanitarium ball a great success next Friday evening. The dancing will be in the dining room of The Antlers, which is handsome enough now, but will be further embellished by floral decorations. Supper will be served in the private dining rooms of the house. Excellent music will be furnished

County Clerk Howbert came back from his mountain trip yesterday bringing the matrimony market with him, and issued three marriage licenses before noon, as follows Thomas Burton and Katie Rooney, Daniel S McDonald and Eliza Haley, Thomas Lawson and Katie Pickens, all of Colorado Springs.

It was an error to state that the tables in The Antlers billiard room are free. This is the case in many of the summer resort hotels, but an impossibility in an all the year house like The Antlers. The new billiard room is very pretty and is quite a popular resort with the lady guests of the house

Mr. Ted Robinson entertained about seventy of his young friends at a birthday party yesterday afternoon at the home of his parents, Mr and Mrs P E Robinson. The occasion was an enjoyable one and the little people were handsomely entertained

The hop to be given at the Alamo on Tuesday next will be attended only by those who have special personal invitations. Those who are fortunate enough to be invited will no doubt have a very enjoyable evening

"Pygmalion and Galatea," W S Gilbert's beautiful play, is to be given after the holidays for the benefit of Grace church reading rooms. Miss Hext and Marshal Steadman will appear in the title roles.

Among those who took advantage of the excursion to Grand Junction yesterday via the Midland Rio Grande routes were W. H McIntyre, Harry Blackmer and Walter L Wilder.

Mrs Myers, of New York, and Mrs Sprague, of Chicago, who have been at The Antlers for some days, left for New Orleans last night over the Rock Island

Mr. T. L. Lingle formerly of the Saturday Mail, has purchased and is conducting the Daily Hotel Railroad Reporter at Salt Lake City.

Commencing to-morrow morning the electric cars on the Manitou line will run around the loop, connecting the depots in a 15 minute service

A Very Devoted Escort

Washington Post

On a Philadelphia train that came through here the other day the passengers derived considerable amusement from the actions of a handsome young man and a worried looking but still pretty woman. They were so entirely absorbed in each other that they were not separated for a minute the whole trip. When she wanted to walk on the platform in Baltimore he promenaded up and down at her side yet they never spoke a word save when necessary and the people concluded that a honeymoon quarrel was in progress. Nobody doubted for an instant that they were bride and groom. When they got out here to change cars for Richmond, their destination, the conductor, who knew the man well, said "Well, so long. Hope you get her there all right." "Oh I guess so. But she's a pretty slippery customer, and I have to watch her like a cat." The good looking man was a deputy sheriff, and was taking back to Richmond an unusually clever shop-lifter that he had tracked to Philadelphia and arrested

The Latest in Finger Rings

Harper's Bazar.

Finger rings are the fad in jewelry, and are now worn by fastidious women with marquise medallions of a length that would formerly have been considered *outre*. A dark diamond, ruby, or several dark stones are in the centre of the medallion, with white diamonds along the edges as a frame. Beautiful new rings have a tiny miniature put beneath a large flat table cut diamond that is perfectly transparent and framed with small brilliants. Other novel rings worn in threes are heart shaped bands of stones all around the finger, one of rubies, one of diamonds, and a third of sapphires. Thumb rings in serpent shape with a ruby in the head are shown for ladies, and another new fancy is a narrow circlet of stones worn between the first and second joints of the third finger. The "pinky rings" worn on the little finger are still favorite gifts for young girls the pretty design a heart of turquoise or pearl or an enamelled flower. For men are gypsy rings of dark red gold with Indian carved [illegible] dragon in which are set [illegible] cabochon sapphires, rubies or cat's eyes

The Latest French Duel

Life

A French landed proprietor and a colonel of dragoons had a deadly quarrel [illegible] wash out the insults that had passed between them. Both men were eccentric to a degree and they agreed that lots should be drawn and that the loser should at once proceed to some retired spot and shoot himself. The next morning the opponents and their seconds met at a small café [illegible] lots were duly drawn the [illegible] wine. The colonel [illegible] calmly he wrote a few words upon a piece of paper which he handed to his second, took an affectionate farewell of all and forgave his [illegible] adversary as a Christian gentleman ought to do. He then accepting the [illegible] pistol moved [illegible] and [illegible] The [illegible] remained breathlessly awaiting the detonation which was to convey to them the finale of the tragedy. At last came eagerly they ran to the door of the fatal hamber which was thrown open and the [illegible] defunct stood on the threshold grasping the smoking weapon. "Heavens, gentlemen [illegible] fortunate I have missed myself!"

Overcome

[illegible] the house at midnight and [illegible] sat up in bed and [illegible] that [illegible]

"What [illegible] mean by [illegible] me up at this [illegible]"

"[illegible] chattered the shivering speck [illegible] fire [illegible] judge."

A Tactful Hostess

She—Our friend Miss Dawson is unwell today

He—Yes she over [illegible] herself last night

She—How

He—She invited six persons to dinner, and as not one of them was on speaking terms with any of the others she had to entertain each one separately and at the same time.—Munsey's Weekly

Lord Noodleby at Home

"What ridiculous names you have for your towns' Conshohocken, Weehawken, Hoboken—they are all perfectly Laughable," said Lord Noodleby

"Yes, our nomenclature is queer," returned Hicks. "I suppose" he added, "your lordship lives most of the time in London." "Oh, no, indeed. I'm almost always at my castle at Pokestogy on the Hike."—New York Sun.

An Interruption.

First Medical Student—Do you know I have a suspicion that this fellow isn't dead?

Second Medical Student—He certainly does bear some resemblance to life. But we've tried everything without avail.

The Dead Man—I wish you fellows would quit talking, or else send me back to Philadelphia.—Life.

A Dangerous Man.

Wooden—Well, you can say what you choose, I don't like Sneaker

Edgely—Why, he's a very fine fellow, polite and accommodating.

Wooden—Yes, he's polite enough, no doubt, to your face, but he's one of those fellows who will cut your throat behind your back.—Boston Courier

Delicacy

Adolphus—Autumn is a sad season to me. I wonder why the leaves turned red?

Angelina—Perhaps they're blushing.

Adolphus—Ah, but why should they blush?

Angelina—Maybe they blush to see the trees so bare.—America

Something New in Glass

A new glass invented in Germany is said to add marvelously to the power of the microscope, and a Yale professor announces the invention of a perfect achromatic line. Glass has been invented by the new process in Germany, which it is claimed may be used for railway sleepers, posts drain pipes and tanks, being as tough as cast iron

HOTEL ARRIVALS

ANTLERS.

B. Gilpin, Colorado. S. D Lucas Manitou. R V Bonham, Missouri, C J Lantry, Topeka. J D Luddin, St. Paul, R. M. Stephenson, England; Mrs George X. Harper, Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Huntington Ohio, E. W Johnson, E. D. E Hillen W. L. Shaffer, J. W. Bowie, E. C. Small S. E. Wood, J. C. Smith, L J. Hartzell, J H Pennell, W. H. Murry, J W. Bohn, E. A. Thies, G W. Schneider, W B. Lewis, R. G. Hubby Golden; G W Briggs, J C. Helm, Denver, F. C. Barker, London, B C Emerson and wife, Johnstown, N. Y; Mr and Mrs. J D Boughton, Buffalo; F H Ames, San Francisco, H Jacobson, New York

ALAMO

A. J Cliff, Chicago; Frank Bresh, Silverton, N M, Joe Dobbins, T[illegible], A. Pease, Denver, R. M Hendrickson Pueblo, H. G. Jackson, Wichita; Fred Woodmand, Great Mountain Falls, W W Tumbleson, Baltimore; Frank C. Hamilton, Denver, E. A Brown Denver; Alfred Reichard, Central City, J. W. Stoy, Cincinnati; P J. Browne, St Louis, Scott Watson, St Louis, Miss Ada Johnson, Miss Nellie Long, R. S Coughlin, H C. Goldsmith, E S Wilson, Denver, W C Williams St. Joe, H D. Crowburch, Florissant, Prof Ralph Walsh and wife, Denver; C T Davis, Philadelphia; C. J. Wilson, L. M. Grimes, Denver J W Bradshaw and wife, Rice Falls, Wis

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

First Presbyterian—Corner Nevada avenue and Bijou street. Sabbath school at 3 o clock, Y P S. C. E at 6:30 p m. Preaching at 11 a. m and 7:30 p. m.

M E Church South—Corner of Weber and Cucharas streets; Rev. E. E Carrington, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Y P S. C E at 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 11 a. m and 7:30 p m

First Baptist—Corner Weber and Kiowa streets. Rev. Richard Montague pastor. Sunday school at 3 p m. Y P S C E at 6:30 p m. Preaching at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p m

Christian Church—311 East Huerfano street. Rev J P Lucas pastor. Bible school at 9:45 a. m. Y P S. C. E. at 6:30 p m. Preaching at 11 a. m and 7:30 p. m.

Lutheran Church—Services in City hall. Rev. A R Hoatert, pastor. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p m

South Congregational—South Tejon street, below Costilla, Rev M D Ormes, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m

First Congregational—Corner St Vrain and Tejon streets, Rev J B Gregg, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Y P S C. E. at 6:30 p m

First M E Church—Corner Nevada avenue and Kiowa street, Rev A C Peck, pastor. Sunday school at 3 p m. Y P S C E at 6:30 p m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

United Presbyterian. "Church of the Strangers," corner Nevada avenue and Huerfano street. Rev H H Bell, pastor. Sabbath school at 3 p. m; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p m, preaching at 11 a. m and 7:30 p m

Grace Episcopal—Corner Weber street and Pike's Peak avenue, Rev A. R. Kieffer, rector. Sunday school at 3 p m. Preaching at 11 a. m and 7:30 p. m.

St. Ann's Catholic—Corner Cascade avenue and Vermijo street, Rev Father Montenarelli, priest in charge. Mass 7:30 a m., high mass 10:00 a. m. vespers 8.00 p m

A. M E Church—Corner Weber street and Pueblo avenue; Rev. S. Hack, pastor. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Preaching at 11 a. m and 7:30 p m

Unitarian—Rev W. R. G. Mellen, minister. Services at Odd Fellows' hall, corner of Huerfano and Tejon streets.

WANTED

WANTED—[illegible] light road wagon. [illegible] West Kiowa St. [illegible]

WANTED—A competent woman to do all the work for two people in a convenient house, must be a good cook, wages $25. Address with reference A. B. C. Gazette office. m 7 tf

WANTED—[illegible] N Weber. [illegible]

TO RENT—Square and upright pianos at [illegible] Apply at Jesse Dubois's Music store. [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished room house. Inquire [illegible] m 7 tf

TO RENT—[illegible] Apply W [illegible] Strattor, [illegible] Bank B[illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible] 20 N Tejon Street. [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible] room [illegible] Edward Ferris 104 Pike's Peak Avenue. m tf

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED TO TRADE—Dairy farm [illegible] water [illegible] Bank B[illegible]

WANTED—One or two [illegible] for take [illegible] Tejon. m 4-6

AN [illegible]—[illegible] stairs, old stand. h 5 tf

J. [illegible] Agent. 8 East Huerfano st. over Green's Grocery. oltf

WANTED—Large clean rags at the Gazette office. [illegible]

TO RENT

TO RENT—[illegible] Platte Avenue [illegible] room house with large stables. Uintah street, $25 [illegible] room house and bath very nicely furnished very good location $100. 5 room house Boulder St. [illegible] room house, S Corona St. Very central $20. Wm C. Dittmar, 10 N Tejon. 1-6 tf

TO RENT—Two large furnished rooms, with or without board. No 13 S Nevada. m 5 tf

TO RENT—Better than a four room house. Four stores with living rooms at $35 per month on West Huerfano St. Apply to W O Hayes, Room 31 Bank Building. m-3 tf

TO RENT—A 2 roomed house, corner Wahsatch and Bijou St. Enquire Joe Dozier. 1-25-tf

TO RENT—November 1st, eight room house, corner Boulder and Cascade. Edward Ferris 104 Pike's Peak Avenue. k 19-tf

TO RENT—Square and upright pianos and sewing machines. A Kee's Music Store. 1-22-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—2 lots on North Weber Street, $1,500, cheap, easy terms. Apply this office. m 7 tf

FOR SALE—Best lot in Lihue. Apply this office. m 7 tf

FOR SALE—Nice lots in Parrish's Addition, on street car line one block from Huerfano Street, for $500, $100 cash, balance, easy terms. Apply this office. m-7 tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For real estate in this city, 75 shares stock, par value $100, in incorporated company, doing business in this city, paying 10 per cent interest. Address Bo[illegible], this office. m-6-tf

FOR SALE—New boarded tent with fly, cheap. 109 S Nevada Avenue. m-4 6*

FOR SALE—A good Babcock phaeton. Apply 817 N. Cascade Avenue, before 10 a. m. m 4 6*

FOR SALE—Several beautiful residence with acre tracts on Cheyenne Road, close to electric cars, very desirable for invalids. Improved and unimproved property in all parts of the city. Thirty acres of land in city limits at very low price. Wm. C Dittmar, 10 North Tejon. 1-12-tf

FOR SALE—An excellent business in this city; easy terms. Apply to Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak Avenue. 1-5 tf

FOR SALE—Fine French Plate Mirror, gilt frame; size 7 feet high, 5 feet wide. 232 North Tejon Street. k-16-tf

FOR SALE—Desirable residences, business property, and vacant lots in all parts of the city. Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak Avenue, ground floor. h-30-tf

STRAYED

STRAYED—From pasture in West Colorado Springs a sorrel horse, white hind feet; star in forehead, branded spade and bar on left shoulder. Return or notify E. A Benedict, Colorado City. 12

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN—$500, $1000 and $2000. REEVES & GUY, 108 Pike's Peak. m 3-tf

LOST

LOST—A black pocket book containing twenty dollars and some private papers. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at this office. 12

LOST—On Sunday last, between Monument and Huerfano Street a gold lace pin. Reward at 715 N. Cascade Avenue. m-5-31

LOST—Set of plans, between Gillis planing mill and Bank building. Finder please leave at office of Preen & Barber, Architects. m 5-tf

PASTURAGE.

PASTURAGE. Good and extensive pasturage for cattle and horses on Hamilton ranch, 7 miles north of town. Apply box 604, city, or at ranch house. 6-1-tf

A WOMAN CELEBRATED ON TWO CONTINENTS

In a few well chosen words tells what she knows of a celebrated article:

JUNE 4.—To Mr. W. M. Wisdom. *Dear Sir*—I have tried your famous Robertine." It is excellent, and I shall be pleased to recommend it to all my lady friends. Believe me yours truly, RHEA

1-23-eod-ly

OUR VERY BEST PEOPLE

Confirm our statement when we say that Dr Acker's English Remedy is in every way superior to any and all other preparations for the Throat and Lungs. In Whooping Cough and Croup it is magic and relieves at once. We offer you a sample bottle free. Remember this Remedy is sold on a positive guarantee. Sold by F. E. ROBINSON

FOR SALE.

A Haxtun Steam Heating Plant

SUITABLE FOR

A LARGE HOUSE OR BUILDING.

Used but two months. In perfect condition

P O BOX 511

GILLIS BROS & WALSH,

Manufacturers of

SASHS, DOORS, BLINDS and MOULDING

Veneered Doors, Mantels and all kinds planing Mill work. Stair work a specialty.

COR. VERMIJO and SAHWATCH.

E. BRUSOE & SON,

CONTRACTORS,

Builders and Jobbers,

[illegible]

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

By virtue of a certain chattel mortgage executed by Daniel Herring to us, the undersigned, and recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, in book seventy seven, on page 512, on the 18th day of October, 1890, upon all of the property therein described, consisting principally of kitchen and dining room furniture. Range, cooking utensils, complete, dining room tables, dishes, silverware and table linen. Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 10th day of December, 1890, at 2 o'clock p m., at the front door of the building formerly known as the "Windsor Cafe," at No. 118 South Tejon Street, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, we will sell at public auction, all of the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the indebtedness due upon said mortgage and the costs and expenses of such sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

HOPKINS & SOMMERS, Mortgagees.

m 3-14

P. O. Box 707. Telephone 153.

BROADMOOR

Cheyenne : Lake!

FOR RESIDENCE TRACTS

IN THIS

FAVORITE : SUBURB

APPLY TO

Henry LeB. Wills, Colorado Springs.

OR TO THE

Officers of the Company.

THE

NORTH END ADDITION!

Where the best improvements will naturally tend.

Where investments will pay the best returns.

Apply to any City Real Estate Office.

Principal Office Room 20 Bank Building.

REAL ESTATE

AND LOANS.

Choice Lots for Sale in all Parts of the City.

EDWARD FERRIS,

104 Pike's Peak Ave.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

During December we shall have a

Special Sale of Dress Goods!

Parties desiring fine Pattern Dresses for presents note the following Bargains

ONE LOT.

$10.00 Patterns Reduced to $6.88.
$15.00 " " " $9.50.
$20.00 " " " $12.5[illegible].
$21.00 " " " $16.6[illegible].
$20.00 to $15.00, $16.00 and $17.85.

Also one Lot Dress Goods at one-half regular prices. The above prices make the Goods less than cost. No old Goods, but a

CLEARANCE SALE OF FINE IMPORTED DRESS GOODS!

See our Toys, Fancy Goods, Drapery Silks and Novelties. The only store in the City where Competent Dress Making is done and all work guaranteed. A specialty of Riding Habits and Tailor-made Suits. Respectfully,

WILBUR & WOLF,

No. 22 South Tejon Street, - - Colorado Springs.

Giddings Bros. & Bent

Are showing a fine line of Novelties in CHRISTMAS GOODS, as well as a great many more substantial gifts. Genuine bargains in Black and Colored Silks. All qualities of Wool Dress Goods at very low prices. Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, etc., an immense assortment.

A fine assortment of Eiderdown Quilts just opened.

A nice Rug makes a most beautiful present and we are showing a complete line in both Foreign and Domestic makes.

GIDDINGS BROS. & BENT,

No. 21 South Tejon Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS

We have just received the largest line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks in the city. Full line of Plush Goods and Jackets. Every garment new. We have no last year's styles to show. Don't buy old-style Cloaks when you can get new goods for the same or less. We will make Special Prices to early buyers. NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY in all the DEPARTMENTS and prices the LOWEST. Give us a look before you buy. No. 10 North Tejon Street, Bank Building.

GIBSON & PAGE.

NO. 10 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED		UNIMPROVED	
4 room house, two lots on corner	$2600	2 lots in West Bluffs	$1500
6 rooms, lot 67x135, fine stable	[illegible]	2 lots in West Colorado Springs	950
4 rooms, lot 50x190, good stable	1450	1 lot in Parrish's addition	350
8 rooms, lot 50x190. A bargain	3500	1 lot in Walnut addition	250
6 rooms, lot [illegible]x190; near postoffice	2100	2 lots in West Colorado Springs	1500
4 rooms, full lot, on S. Nevada ave	2100	1 choice corner lot in Lihue	1800
5 rooms, good stable	1700	3 nice lots in Ivywild, each	400
7 room brick, fine lawn and fruit	3000	5 lots in Washington Heights, each	175
4 rooms, nice stable, lawn and fruit	1500	1 lot in Owen's addition	400
8 room brick, 3 room frame, full lot	5000	15 acre garden tract	1900
7 rooms, lawn, [illegible] fruit; good	1650	20 acres [illegible] miles from P. O., per acre	100
3 rooms, nice [illegible] very low	1250	16 full lots south of Sanitarium	950

GEORGE O. NEVINS

COUNT THEM UP AND TAKE YOUR LIST

Where You can Find the

Largest Stock to Select From.

Books in sets Gift Books, Booklets, Toilet and Manicure Sets, Bagster and Oxford Bibles, Pocket Books, Lap Tablets, Dolls, Albums, Brushes and Combs, Art Novelties, etc., etc.

An elegant assortment of Goupil's and Klackner's Etchings just received. Artist and remarque proofs ranging in price from $9 to $60. We have the largest stock in Southern Colorado and will meet all quotations east or west.

The Consolidated Stationery Co., No. 11 South Tejon St.

H. I. REID,

City Engineer and County Surveyor

Delos Durfee, Deputy.

Surveys made and estimates given on all kinds of surveying work.

Office at Court House, Colo. Springs

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.

Cor. [illegible] and [illegible] Sts.

[illegible]

PAID IN CAPITAL [illegible]

[illegible]

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE.com

"The Stowaway" at the opera house tomorrow evening

The Cincinnati store is to be removed to Pueblo, January 1

Mr and Mrs Abram Van Vechten arrived in the city on Friday

Chief Justice Helm, of the supreme court, is spending a few days in the city

Mr R M Headrickson of the Santa Fe at Pueblo, is in the city for a few days

Mr J. A Muckland of the Rock Creek ranch has returned from a visit in the east

Mary M Loucks has begun suit for divorce from Seymour Loucks in the county court

Chancellor McDowell of the Denver university preaches in the First M E church this evening

Mr ... Francis at present studying music in Denver is in the city spending the Sabbath with home folks

The pastor Rev Richard Montague will preach at the Baptist church at 11 a m to-day Evening preaching omitted

The Midland on Thursday received two of its engines, ordered some time ago from the Schenectady N Y works

Henry Mueller formerly a citizen in Emperor William's realms, was granted his full naturalization papers in the county court yesterday

Mr S D Bradford left on last night's Rock Island train for New York on an important business transaction He will return in about one month

A ministers' meeting has been called at the study of Rev Richard Montague, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock A full attendance is requested

Dr H V Van Velzer president of the Colorado Health association, will be in the city Tuesday and will lecture at Weber hall Tuesday afternoon at two o clock

Deputy Organizer Woodland states that a branch of the Order of the Iron Hall will be organized in this city this week Those wishing to join should call upon Dr Mutz and be examined immediately

Mr MacKinnon, who for several years has made Colorado Springs her home left last night on the Rock Island for Ottawa, Canada, where she will in future reside

Services will be held at the Methodist church South at the corner of Weber and Cucharras streets, to-day at 7 a m and 11 a. m and 7 30 p. m Preaching by the pastor

Rev W R G. Mellen will preach at Odd Fellows hall, corner Tejon and Huerfano streets, at 11 a m Subject, "How do we know there is a God?" Discussion class meets at the close of service The public is cordially invited to attend

Judge Campbell, Stenographer Adams and Deputy District Attorney Cochran returned yesterday from Castle Rock During the present term court was held in the new court house and the Higbee murder trial was heard Mr Cochran has been ably representing District Attorney Garrison during the term

The ladies of the Educational society are as greatly surprised as any one else at the splendid success of the fair for the Girls' hall They feel that it is entirely owing to the interest taken by the citizens generally, and desire to express their gratitude The proceeds cannot be stated exactly in dollars and cents as yet, but are something over $400

There will be preaching at the Christian church, 315 East Huerfano street, to day at 11 a m and 7 30 p m by the pastor, J P Lucas Morning subject "What Think Ye of Christ?" Evening subject "The pyramid of character or a perfect moral character could not be evolved from matter and mind without a revelation" Sunday school at 9 45 a. m Young people's meeting at 6 30 p m You are cordially invited to any or all of these services

We are pleased to notice that there has been an addition to our list of merchants in two wide awake young men from Ohio, W F Wendelken, of Marietta and W H McMurray, of Portsmouth, who have purchased the Metropolitan meat and grocery market from J H Vornes & Bro, corner Cimarron and Tejon streets which in the future will be run under the firm name of W F Wendelken & Co This market in the past has always had a large patronage, so large in fact that they are forced to increase their stock and enlarge their storeroom

In another column will be found the Consolidated Stationery company's new "ad" They are prepared with their usual supply of pretty things for Christmas and invite attention Their counters are heaped with desirable presents, books and art treasures being exceptionably notable A specialty is made in the etchings on exhibition this year and among the notable ones can be mentioned "La Panaul" etched by Champollion after Jacquet "The Dainty Fare" by Fariat after Boughton "Morning" by Waltner after Jules Breton "Evening" by Conteux after Jules Breton

Rice's famous Surprise party will present at the opera house next Friday evening the satirical musical burlesque extravaganza "The World's Fair" in all its superb completeness, precisely as rendered at Boston New York and Chicago Mr Rice is distinguished as the producer of the beautiful "Evangeline," "Corsair" "Adonis" "Seven Ages" "Pearl of Pekin" and many other familiar musical burlesques and he announces "The World's Fair" as his favorite Mr Rice travels with this company to personally direct it, and lead the orchestra. This spectacular production is drawing immense audiences on its route and stops over here on its route to Denver and San Francisco

The committee having in charge the Bellevue sanitarium ball are fearful they may have omitted to send invitations to ... who should have had them and also that many duly sent were mis delivered. It is the sincere desire of the committee that all who feel an interest in the sanitarium should participate in the ball and all such are cordially invited to communicate with the committee regarding tickets. The committee are ... of Mrs M A Gaulin Mrs B. E. Solly Mrs. E. R. Buckman and Mrs. F H Morley Tickets may also be obtained of Dr Barnett, at The Antlers. The most worthy object for which this ball is given should secure for it the heartiest support and most liberal patronage

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to run every other day or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion

HALLETT & BAKER. Undertakers. ... Cascade Ave Telephone No ...

FAIRLEY BROS. Undertaking and Embalming. No. 19 N Nevada Avenue

Curling taken at ... Street. Opening evenings

CANARIES. Young Canaries for sale good singers guaranteed ... E. B. ... St near Wahsatch Avenue

TO THE LADIES. Dr H V Van Velzer president of the Colorado Health Association will be in this city Tuesday Dec 9th 1890, at the Antlers Hotel where he will be pleased to meet any of the ladies who may desire to consult him Consultation free. hours from 9 a m to 12 a m and 6 to 8 p. m. At the request of a number of ladies the doctor has made arrangements to give a Parlor Talk at Weber Hall in the afternoon of the same day at 2 o clock

One of a group of Gold and Silver mines ... Group covers ... acres ... patented ... producing shipping ore are developed Famous producing mines joining. $6,000,000 were produced within a radius of 1 mile 2 joining mines are preparing to start work. Little money and time will bring large gain Address ... this office.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. Jobbing a specialty Ba... ington & Cochran shop between Nevada and Weber

Millinery at cost this week, 75 cent ribbon for 35 cents per yard Trimmed hats from one dollar up MRS S. MITCHELL. 124 Pikes Peak Ave

NOTICE. Having assistance I am now prepared to accept a limited number of outside engagements, including Ladies and Children's Hair cutting Shampooing etc. E J BIBBER, Antlers Barber Shop

Genuine Swiss Cheese at the New England Kitchen

A. R. Baur's oyster and short order house is open until 12 o'clock at night. House made candy fresh every day 20 E Kiowa St.

Woodworth Dow & Randall keep the finest line of optical goods in the city. Glasses fitted by an expert optician and jeweler

RIBBON SALE—Beginning Monday, Dec 1, at Mrs. H. C. Wright's Millinery Parlors, ... Pikes Peak Avenue

... California ... just received by Helm & Kopf

CHAS M MUTZ, M D. Office 13 and 14 Hagerman Block Office hours 8 to 11 a. m 3 to 5 p. m, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

HENRY KAPPNER. A. BARIHEIT. Novelty ... and wagon works All kinds of blacksmithing and wood work neatly done by the most competent workmen in the city Give us a trial Prices reasonable At Paul's ... shop, 1... E Huerfano St.

BARGAINS. ... watch for the display of trimmed Hats, ... at Mrs. Belding's, south of ...

Riding ... given by ... Telephone No. 161 or address No. 19 Willamette Avenue CHAS W COLLINS, Riding Master

Woodworth Dow & Randall are selling Rogers Bros' triple plated knives and forks at $2.25 per dozen Call on them, at No. 28 North Tejon St.

FRANCEVILLE COAL. The best ... ever mined in El Paso county Lump per ton $3 50 Nut, per ton 3 25 Special prices on 10 ton lots UNION ICE & COAL CO

Woodworth Dow & Randall the new Jewelers are making prices way low for the Holidays.

D Ashby oldest established jeweler in the county for reliable goods Call and see him Full line of Watches, Chains and ... fully ... for the Holidays ... done in every line

BRYAT ADDITION. Lots $100 to ..., under the ditch and main pipe line and on ... Grand Boulevard. Must double in value within twelve months ... Sold only by G. J. REYNOLDS, 17½ N Tejon St.

Insurance written in first class Companies. Money to loan REEVES & GUY 105 Pikes Peak Avenue

W. A. Davis, Undertaking 134 N. Tejon.

If you want any fancy or staple fruit choice nuts and candies and new dried fruit at moderate prices go to Helm & Kopf.

Cast-off Clothing bought, 110 S Tejon

New Figs and dates crop of 1890 at Helm & Kopf's

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's

Seavy & Poley ... photographic portraits, 112 North Tejon St.

Marshall's Addition

JUST UNDER THE DITCH

OPERA HOUSE.

Monday, December 8.

THE SEASON'S BIG SENSATION!

TRIUMPHANT EVERYWHERE

Imposing and Impressive Production of the Great International Melo-Dramatic Success,

THE

STOWAWAY

Famous New York Cast

2 Car Loads of Scenery—2

Amazing Mechanical Effects

See the big white yacht with real masts and sails, and full-rigged in every particular

Note—Incidental to Act II "Spike" Hennessy and "Kid" McCoy, the Emi... Cracksmen, will blow open a brand new Iron Safe, in full view of the Audience—Realistic and ...

POPULAR PRICES

Reserved seats now on sale at the Midland ticket office

CHINA JIM & CO.,

—LARGE STOCK OF—

Holiday Goods AND Silk Goods.

Lowest Prices Give him a call

No. 103 Huerfano St.

FIRE!

FIRE!

FIRE!

Only Time Tried and Fire Tested Companies Represented.

INSURANCE!

INSURANCE!

INSURANCE!

McIntyre & Meier

14 N. Tejon St, Bank Blk.

Coming Out of Business.

EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD

Now is Your Chance to Buy Goods at Half Price

New Winter Millinery, Fancy Dry Goods Underwear Hosiery and Stamped Goods Also a new line of Toys and Novelties ALL MUST BE SOLD

... "Chicago Store,"

Kiowa Street ... of Tejon,

P. ERICKSON.

No. 9 North Tejon St. **MATTHEW KENNEDY** No. 9 North Tejon St.

Real Estate :: Insurance :: Loans :: Collections

Central Office for Austin Bluff Property.

The finest Suburban Residence Location combining view of mountain and plain in the state Beautiful park ... with large pine trees unequalled as a health location Pure air, pure water and plenty of it both for domestic and irrigating purposes No smoke! No dust! The track of the Electric Car Line is already laid from one of the parks in the center of the property to the limits Electric Cars are now running bringing this property within fifteen minutes' ride from the postoffice Several fine residences will be erected on this property at an early date **Special Inducements** offered for the next **60 days** to parties buying lots with the intention of building at once. Why locate in the smoke and dust of our city when such an opportunity is offered? Each lot contains from one to four acres. Specially adapted for fine residence This location speaks for itself. All that we ask is an inspection of the property before purchasing

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE! As the cold wave set in we read in every paper of FIRES Look after your INSURANCE and be safe We represent only FIRST CLASS COMPANIES and guarantee prompt and equitable adjustment in case of loss Call at office and take out INSURANCE that INSURES

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE SALE of the choicest south front corners and lots in the market. We make a specialty of first class property ... readily show to strangers and others (what every business man knows) that the best is the cheapest

Desirable Furnished and Unfurnished Houses For Rent in all Parts of the City.

Insurance Written in First-Class Companies at the Lowest Rates.

FOR SALE

CHOICE CORNER—100x190 feet in North End Addition. This property is on Cascade avenue and near the finest improvements on the avenue. Cheap

THE FINEST 100 foot front lot on Wood Avenue under ditch This can be bought cheap owner needs the money

THE BEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY—Choice vacant lots on N Weber st All under city ditch near to Electric car line There will undoubtedly be an advance of at least 50 per cent in the next six months, as they can be sold below market rates to-day

FOR SALE

SIX ROOM HOUSE—South Tejon street near to business only $4000

HOUSE LARGE ROOMS—In desirable location S Weber st This house is in good condition and can be sold reasonable

CHOICE LOTS On E. Bijou st Only $650

A BARGAIN—In desirable lot in Boulder Heights, near to good improvements.

VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ... rooms, bath room good closets, open fire and all modern improvements corner lot with 100 foot frontage south and east front This property can be bought cheap

FOR SALE.

HOUSE SIX ROOMS On Willamette ave Also bath closets, etc. This house is almost new and can be sold at a bargain

CHOICE LOT—On N Nevada ave., with five room house This lot is in the most desirable location on the avenue and can be bought at what the lot alone is worth

THE FINEST CORNER on N Nevada avenue 100x190, south and east front. This lot has a small house of ... rooms Plenty of fine shade, fruit and evergreen trees The finest corner for a house on the avenue

FOR SALE.

FOUR ROOM HOUSE—East Kiowa street. Lot 50x... feet. Only ...

HOUSE OF 10 LARGE ROOMS—Furnace heat, open fires good bath and closets lot 100x190 south and east front N Weber st Owner has left the city and is anxious to sell.

DESIRABLE LOTS in West Colorado Springs, Parrish's addition, Boswell and East Colorado Springs All convenient to the Electric car line and desirable for medium price residences.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH FRONT LOTS—On Platte Avenue The owner of these lots is compelled to leave the city and must sell

FIVE ROOM HOUSE—On corner lot on Corona Street This house is in good condition and can be sold on terms to suit purchaser

ONE OF THE FINEST CORNERS—On Pikes Peak Avenue 100x190 feet This is one of the best properties for investment on my list.

Call at my Office for Location, Prices, etc. We will cheerfully show you Property.

MATTHEW KENNEDY, Real Estate Dealer, - No. 9 North Tejon Street

The Leading Offer!

Is one hundred beautiful assorted Cane and Plush Seat Rockers at

ACTUAL COST.

Every article in my large and complete stock at from five to

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And prices marked in plain figures Bargains in the back part of the store and on the second floor, as well as in our WINDOWS Don't miss the Rock Sale at 22 Pike's Peak Avenue

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The Largest Stock!

The Largest Variety!

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IN Colorado Springs are certainly to be found at the COLLEGE BOOK STORE. We have Toys, Plush Goods Leather Goods, Christmas Cards Books, Games and in fact everything a person can want for a Holiday present Don't buy until you have seen our stock It costs you nothing to look around

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LOOK AT

THIS :- OFFER!

A No. 1 X Alaska

Seal Sacque,

at LESS than present

Cost of Making.

Bust measure	38
Waist	16
Sleeve	24
Depth,	40

I will sell it for

$225.00.

C. E. AIKEN,

105 Pike's Peak Ave.

JOHN POTTER

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$30.00. $30.00.

One XVI Century Cheval Suite, one W. W. Spring, one W. T. Mattress, one pair Pillows, one High Back Chair, one High Back Rocker, one XVI Table all for

$30.00. $30.00.

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OPERA HOUSE B'LK.

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28, 28½ & 26 N. Tejon Street

We Carry the

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IN THE CITY,

And all GOODS at EASTERN PRICES

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BUY SOMETHING USEFUL

For the Holidays at Fairley Bros.'

Five-piece Silk Plush regular Parlor Suits, for $25.

The same, seven piece, for $30.

Bed Lounges, Oak or Walnut frame, at $7.

The "$4.60" Student's Chair for $3.50.

Antique Hardwood Chamber Suits, 20x24 glass, bed 6 foot high, for $15.

Genuine Antique Oak, polished finished, Chamber Suits, with 22x28 and 24x30 bevel plates, at $18 and $20, and with bevel plate cheval dresser $20.

These prices are on every day in the week and every week in the month Bargains all the time at

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THE ALTA VISTA!

RATES— ... PER DAY SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK

H. M. STEVENS, ... Proprietor.

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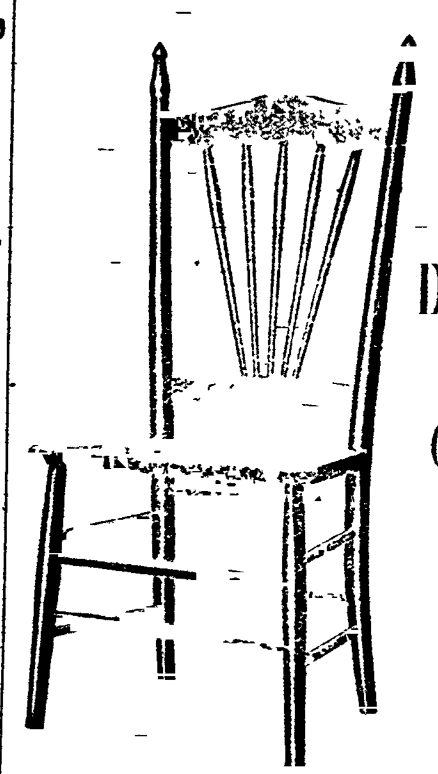
Marshall's Addition

JUST UNDER THE DITCH.



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WHERE?

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Oak Center Tables

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Oak Book Cases

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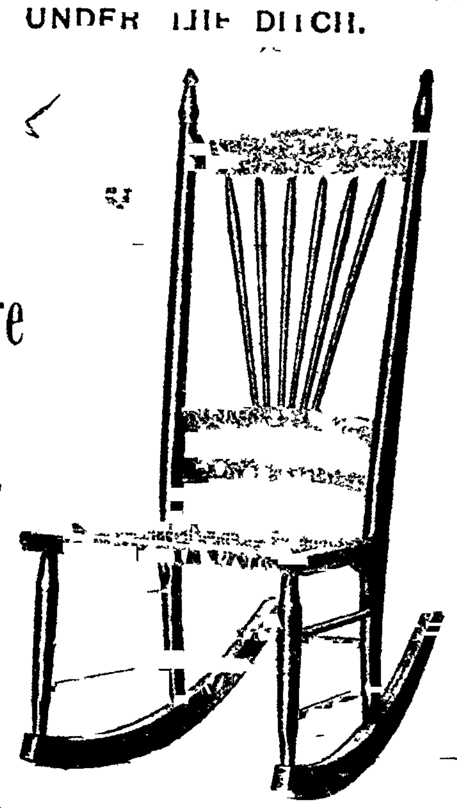

Ant. Chair $1.25 Ant. Rocker $2.00

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